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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME - ITALY

PROBLEMS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION IN THE FAR EAST

Rome, November 1955 - $0.75; 3s. 9d.

The progress made in food and agricultural planning and the special problems of selective expansion in Far Eastern countries were the topics discussed at the Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East held at Kandy, Ceylon, from 20 to 24 June 1955. The report of this Meeting has now been published, together with a working paper for the Meeting prepared by the staff of the Economics Division of FAO, entitled *Problems of Food and Agricultural Expansion in the Far East - Possibilities for Diversification and Complementary Development*. Special attention was given at the Meeting to the possibilities of a more integrated approach to agricultural expansion in the region. The report will be submitted for consideration to the FAO Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook which is to be held in the Far East in 1956.

This publication contains an analysis of the problems of agricultural production and consumption in Far Eastern countries, based on up-to-date material collected by staff members during recent visits to that region, and the main conclusions reached by government delegates attending the regional consultation on the problems of selective expansion and possibilities for complementary development.

Other recent publications of the Economics Division, which deal with the special problems of regional adjustment in the Far East as affecting rice, are :

Report of the Special Technical Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry, Rangoon, November 1954

Rome, 1954 - $0.50; 2s. 6d.

The Stabilization of the International Trade in Rice - A Report on Possible Measures

Rome, August 1955 - $0.50; 2s. 6d.

Report of the Third Special Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry held at Bangkok, Thailand, 30 September to 7 October 1955. (In preparation.)

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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Vol. IV, No. 11 November 1955

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND EXPENSES IN EUROPE

The FAO/ECE Joint Secretariat in Geneva has published its second study on *Output and Expenses of Agriculture in some European Countries.* * This study, which deals with the period 1950-53, is on the same lines as the first — which appeared in January 1953 — in that it assembles the statistical data which are published in fifteen countries and makes a number of international comparisons.

Agricultural output, income, and expenditure are not defined in quite the same way in all countries and there are also differences in the methods of estimation and presentation of the figures. In recent years, however, much interest has been shown in the possibility of establishing standard terms and methods, and some progress has been made in this direction. The FAO/ECE Secretariat has prepared a draft handbook on definitions and methods to be used in agricultural sector accounts; this handbook is designed to further the development towards standard statistical practice in this field.

The new study emphasizes the considerable margins of error which attach to the statistics of all countries, especially where the net income of agriculture is concerned, and calls for an improvement of the basic statistics of both quantities and prices by every possible means. It is also pointed out that valuation in terms of current prices in the individual countries does not afford a basis for a full economic analysis of the situation and development of agriculture in those countries, and the construction of tables in terms of constant prices as well as current prices is suggested.

Turning to the data themselves, the study shows that between 1950 and 1953 the total value of output of agricultural products in the fifteen countries rose from 20,000 million dollars to 25,000 million dollars. In the same period, expenditure on materials and services from outside the agricultural sector, together with depreciation allowances, increased from 6,000 to 8,000 million dollars, so that the increase in the net income of agriculture was of the order of 3,000 million dollars, or 22 percent. In most countries, the increase appears to have been greater than the rise in the cost of living, so that some real advance in the standard of living of the agricultural population can be inferred.

Details are given in the following table:

Year	Value of gross output of agriculture	Purchased materials, repairs and maintenance, and other services	Value added, or gross product of agriculture	Depreciation[1]	Net income of agriculture
	..... *Million U.S. dollars*				
1950.	19 900	5 100	14 800	1 000	13 800
1951.	22 800	5 900	16 900	1 200	15 700
1952.	24 000	6 400	17 600	1 300	16 300
1953.	24 900	6 800	18 100	1 300	16 800

[1]For some countries estimates of expenditure on new capital equipment have been included in the absence of estimates of depreciation allowance.

Between 1950 and 1951 most of the increase in the value of agricultural output was attributable to higher prices, but thereafter the increase in volume of output was the more important influence, and in fact prices tended to fall in 1953 in a number of countries.

The study draws attention to the considerable fluctuations from year to year in the value of farm output in some countries, notably those of the Southern Europe where tree fruits and other crop products are important. In countries where milk production predominates, on the other hand, farmers' receipts are more stable.

There are marked differences between countries in the proportion of expenditure to receipts. In the United Kingdom, total current operating expenses paid outside the agricultural sector (i.e., before allowing for depreciation, farm labor, rent, and interest) account for nearly one half of the value of gross agricultural output. In Greece, at

* Copies of this document, which is issued under the symbol AGRI/45, may be obtained from the Sales Section, European Office of the United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, at the price of $0.70, 5s., 2.75 Swiss francs, or may be ordered through sales agents for United Nations Publications in local currencies.

the other extreme, they account for less than 10 percent. In the other countries the proportion lies between 15 and 40 percent.

Other figures reproduced in the study suggest that output tends to rely increasingly on industrial products (fertilizers, fuel, etc.), especially in Denmark, Sweden, and Western Germany.

Farmers in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands show the heaviest expenditure on feedingstuffs, mainly from abroad, in relation to value of output. At the other end of the table are Italy, France, and Greece.

As regards the proportion spent on hired labor, it is observed that in recent years this proportion has remained more or less the same (from 10 to 20 percent of the value of output in most European countries). While the number of persons employed has fallen from year to year, wage rates have risen quite substantially so that the total cost of labor has increased at about the same rate as farmers' gross receipts.

The change in the relative numbers of hired workers and independent farmers has meant that a larger share of the net income of the agricultural sector tends to go to farmers. One of the long-term effects of mechanization is for the farmer himself to supply an increasing part of the labor required on the farm. The machine replaces the marginal workers and tends to raise the earning power of those who remain.

In Northern Europe, Switzerland, and Ireland, livestock products (mainly milk, meat, and eggs) amount to three quarters or more of the total value of output. In Greece and Italy, on the other hand, meat and milk are relatively unimportant, the greater share being taken by grain, fruit, wine, and other crop products. France takes an intermediate position.

The study goes on to discuss relative national price levels and their effect on international comparisons of the value of output. The conversion of all the data to U.S. dollars at current official rates of exchange tends to exaggerate the importance of the output of Switzerland, which has relatively high prices, and to understate the importance of Denmark and the Netherlands, where prices are low.

Part I of the study concludes with data concerning the productivity of labor in agriculture and a discussion of the statistical difficulties in measuring the volume of employment in agriculture.

Part II consists of fifteen country chapters in which the detailed statistics for the respective countries are reproduced, along with a commentary on the sources and methods used and the interpretation of the results obtained.

Commodity Notes

COARSE GRAIN

World output of coarse grain has shown an upward trend in recent years while domestic disappearance and exports have remained rather stable. Consequently, carry-over stocks steadily increased over the past three years. These stocks, as in the case of wheat, are mainly located in North America, and are held mostly by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation. The new harvests are larger than those of last year and stocks will rise further during 1955/56.

Exporting Countries

In the United States, a combination of high yields and acreage expansion has brought the total output of the four feed grains (barley, oats, maize, and sorghums) in the current year to a near record of 119 million metric tons,[1] compared with 110 million tons last year. This is the fourth consecutive year of increases. Expansion in the small feed grains (barley, oats, and sorghums) are mainly responsible for this increase as they were grown in part on land taken out of wheat and cotton as a result of acreage restrictions. The maize acreage has not expanded this year, owing to acreage restrictions, but because of good yields output rose above last year's level.

End-of-season stocks have now reached a record size of 35.3 million tons, equivalent to more than one third of current domestic disappearance. Added to the new crops, they bring total available supplies in 1955/56 to about 152 million tons. While a higher domestic disappearance can be expected in 1955/56, owing to an increase in the number of animal units, the total probably will not exceed 103 million tons. Exports have not absorbed more than 3 to 4 million tons in recent years. There is therefore little prospect of avoiding further additions to stocks by the end of 1955/56.

[1] Including maize for all purposes.

Table 1. — United States Supply and Distribution of Feed Grain, 1953/54 to 1955/56

Item	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
	..... *Million metric tons*		
OPENING STOCKS			
Barley (1 July)	1.1	1.5	2 8
Oats (1 July)	3.7	3 4	4 6
Maize (1 Oct.)	19.5	23.4	26 0
Sorghum (1 Oct.)	0.1	0.6	1.9
Total	24.4	28.9	35.3
PRODUCTION			
Barley	5 3	8 1	8 4
Oats	17.6	21.8	23 7
Maize[1]	81.1	75.3	80 8
Sorghum	2 8	5.2	5.8
Total	106.8	110.4	118 7
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE (including imports)			
Barley (July-June)	5.3	6 4	—
Oats (July-June)	19 0	20 7	—
Maize[1] (Oct.-Sept.)	74 8	70 4	—
Sorghum (Oct.-Sept.)	2.0	2.7	—
Total	101.1	100 2	—
EXPORTS			
Barley (July-June)	0.3	0 9	—
Oats (July-June)	—	0 2	—
Maize (Oct.-Sept.)	2.3	2 3	—
Sorghum (Oct.-Sept.)	0.4	1.2	—
Total	3.0	4.6	—

[1] For all purposes.

Table 2. — Canadian Supply and Distribution of Feed Grain, 1953/54 to 1955/56

Item	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
	.... *Million metric tons*		
OPENING STOCKS			
Barley (1 Aug.)	2.4	3.2	1.9
Oats (1 Aug.)	2.2	1.9	1 2
Total	4.6	5.1	3.1
PRODUCTION			
Barley	5.7	3.8	5 5
Oats	6.3	4.7	6.2
Total	12.0	8.5	11.7
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE			
Barley (Aug.-July)	3.0	3.4	—
Oats (Aug.-July)	5.5	5.1	—
Total	8.5	8.5	—
EXPORTS			
Barley (Aug.-July)	2.0	1.7	—
Oats (Aug.-July)	1.1	0.3	—
Total	3.1	2.0	—

Owing to more favorable weather and some increase in acreages, this year's crops of coarse grains in Canada are substantially larger than those of 1954. The current estimate of total output is 13.6 million tons (including maize and mixed grain), or 31 percent over last year. Stocks during the past 12 months were reduced following the poor results of the 1954 harvests but they are still above recent averages. Domestic requirements and exports of the same size as in 1954/55 would be more than adequately provided for by the available supplies, and would result in some increase in stocks at the end of 1955/56. Last year, however, exports were only about half of those of the two previous years. Current supplies are large enough to provide for a substantial recovery in exports, if markets are available.

In Argentina and Australia, stocks held in mid-1955 were below the levels of a year earlier, particularly in the case of Argentine maize. However, unless Argentine maize yields are significantly below average for the second successive year, larger supplies of coarse grain should be available in the current year. In Australia, the area sown has been extended and some increase in production is expected.

Among other exporting countries, Turkey is reported to have increased further the area under coarse grain and presumably this is in part a response to the government price policy favoring coarse grain rather than wheat. Owing to favorable weather, production has shown an improvement on last year and some increase in exportable supplies should result. Elsewhere in the Near East, yields have been less favorable this year and exportable supplies, notably of barley in Iraq, have been affected. On the other hand, French Morocco may again have substantial supplies of barley for export. Finally, better crop results are believed to have been obtained in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, a group which exported only limited quantities last year.

Importing Countries

Harvest results in Western Europe are not fully known at present but little net change from last year's output is anticipated. On the one hand, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and Italy have secured larger crops and slight increases were obtained also in Belgium, France, Ireland, and the Netherlands. On the other hand, the results in Spain and Portugal are substantially smaller than last year and rather less has been harvested also in the Scandinavian countries. In general, the

wheat crops of Western Europe are of high quality this year and presumably will yield less wheat of feed grades. To judge solely from supply considerations, the European import requirements in 1955/56 may not show wide changes from the previous year but price may prove an important factor.

Over the past few years the world trade in coarse grain has varied from 10 to 15 million tons and there are no indications at present suggesting shipments above this range in the current year. Consequently there is little expectation that the recent increase in carry-over stocks can be reversed during 1955/56.

Recent Price Movements

Since the spring, prices of feed grain have been declining. United States maize No. 3 yellow at Chicago fell 20 cents between June and August to reach $1.22 per bushel, the lowest level since 1945/46. Subsequently, there was a slight rise but by early November the price was again about $1.22. The price of feed barley has been falling since March, reaching $0.81 per bushel (No. 3 Minneapolis) in mid-September, the lowest since mid-1943. Oats No. 2 white at Minneapolis reached the low level of $0.52 per bushel on 18 August. These declines reflect the large supplies resulting from increased crops and stocks and reduced consumption. Moreover, official support levels are lower this year by 21 cents for barley, 14 cents for oats, but only 4 cents for maize.

In Canada, the price of barley has declined by about 20 percent since March and this grain was being quoted in October at US$1.00 per bushel. Oats in October were $0.73 per bushel, a decline of 10 percent since June. The price of Canadian wheat No. 5 has declined by 22 cents per bushel since March and in early November was equivalent to US$1.30, a much greater decrease than that applied to the higher milling grades.

During most of 1954/55 freight rates were rising and c.i.f. prices rose in consequence. This increase for some months offset the declining tendency in the original markets. Since the summer, however, with the pause in the increase in freight rates, c.i.f. prices have responded to the declines in the prices of feed grain. Canadian barley was quoted in Northwestern Europe at about $67 per metric ton at the end of October compared with $79 at the January peak. Contrary to the normal barley/maize relationship, United States maize was even lower than barley.

EGGS

Production and Trade

In 1955, the expansion of egg production was checked in many countries, and world production this year will be more or less equal to 1954 when, after a steady upward movement during the postwar years, the prewar level was exceeded by more than 50 percent. Unfavorable prices during 1954 are to be considered as the major factor which halted the expansion of production. However, a few countries recorded a slightly larger production this year than last year; among them are Denmark, the United States, and Australia. Exports from the Eastern European area increased substantially during 1955, which points to larger production compared with 1954.

World trade in eggs in the shell continued to increase in 1954, when its volume was more than one tenth above prewar. Total world exports in 1954 are estimated to have been about 400,000 tons, with Denmark and the Netherlands accounting for 55 percent of the total, against approximately 40 percent prewar. The volume of world trade in the current year expanded further, but the increase will be considerably less than in 1954 and will be accounted for largely by exports from Eastern Europe.

In the first nine months of 1955, Denmark exported slightly less and the Netherlands a little more than the year before; there was a substantial increase in United States exports during the first half of the year in comparison with the first half of 1954. Although 1955 data for exports from Yugoslavia are not available as yet, it is estimated that during January-August larger quantities were exported than in the same period of 1954. Among the countries of Eastern Europe, the largest increases occurred in Poland and Hungary, and, thus far, total exports from this area were 48 percent larger than the year before.

The upward movement of imports into Western Germany remained strong; Denmark's share in that country's total imports rose from 12 to 27 percent, whereas the share of the Netherlands declined from 62 to 50 percent. Imports into Italy also have grown steadily during recent years; in 1954, they were 3½ times as large as prewar; during January-July 1955, a further substantial increase was recorded, when the corresponding 1954 figure was exceeded by nearly three fifths. In contrast, United Kingdom imports fell during January-September 1955 by more than 30 percent over the same period the year before, owing to reduced shipments from Denmark. This decline coincided with a smaller

Table 3. — Eggs in the Shell: Exports and Imports of Selected Countries, Prewar and 1950 to 1955

Country	Prewar	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Available 1955 data compared with 1954		
							Period	1954	1955
	..... *Thousand metric tons*							*Thousand metric tons*	
EXPORTS									
Belgium-Luxembourg	11.5	5.6	2.0	1.3	3.0	3.8	1-VI	1.5	0.4
Denmark	82.5	94.5	84.5	88.8	95.8	104.7	1-VIII	69.9	68.0
France	1.2	13.8	9.7	3.8	1.6	2.0	1-VII	1.7	0.3
Ireland, Rep. of	20.0	22.9	12.8	13.3	14.8	7.2	1-VII	6.6	4.2
Netherlands	53.3	66.1	73.9	80.3	95.8	118.7	1-VII	61.2	63.4
Norway	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.0	1-VIII	0.5	0.5
Sweden	3.7	12.4	9.0	8.6	6.8	7.6	1-VIII	4.9	6.6
Yugoslavia	12.0	1.5	0.2	2.8	4.7	13.5		...	...
Canada	1.0	5.5	4.6	8.3	5.2	4.8	1-VII	3.6	2.2
United States	1.4	13.2	18.4	28.4	27.0	32.7	1-VI	8.4	11.1
Argentina	3.8	...	1.9	0.5	2.5	3.1		...	...
Turkey	5.6	6.5	6.8	8.4	7.0	2.1	1-III	0.2	0.1
Algeria	2.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	1.3	1-IV	0.3	0.6
French Morocco	9.3	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	2.5	1-VI	0.7	1.3
Union of South Africa	2.3	1.5	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.2	1-IV	0.1	[1]0.2
Australia	10.4	11.4	10.4	13.8	9.2	12.6	1-VI	1.1	2.3
TOTAL	221.3	265.9	244.5	272.3	288.0	320.8		160.7	161.2
IMPORTS									
Austria	5.1	2.8	2.8	4.4	1.3	1.6	1-VI	1.3	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1-VI	0.4	0.4
France	12.9	10.5	9.1	14.6	14.5	12.5	1-VI	3.7	5.5
Germany, Western	[2]78.6	108.5	96.1	93.3	113.4	146.3	1-VII	77.9	97.2
Greece	1.2	5.0	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	1-V	0.2	0.1
Italy	6.2	9.3	13.6	13.0	17.5	22.7	1-VII	12.6	20.0
Spain	34.0	0.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.5	1-IV	0.2	1.0
Switzerland	14.2	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.1	1-IX	9.0	10.0
United Kingdom	157.6	114.5	77.4	83.4	91.8	81.6	1-VIII	53.6	35.8
Canada	—	—	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1-VI	0.2	0.2
Mexico	—	0.2	3.5	8.6	10.5	11.4	1-IV	2.5	1.0
United States	0.2	3.7	4.8	4.3	2.8	2.2	1-VI	1.6	0.9
Venezuela	—	10.0	8.7	11.6	11.1	13.7	1-IV	4.4	5.2
Ceylon	—	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1-VII	0.8	0.6
Hong Kong	...	17.6	25.1	23.9	25.1	22.8	1-V	11.4	11.1
Malaya-Singapore	0.4	3.7	7.6	9.1	8.5	7.5	1-VIII	4.4	6.5
TOTAL	310.9	298.9	269.7	285.6	315.8	341.9		184.2	196.7

NOTE: The difference in total imports and exports are largely due to the fact that Eastern European countries and China do not appear among the exporting countries.

[1]Including South West Africa. — [2]All of Germany.

Table 4. — Exports of Eggs in the Shell from Eastern to Western Europe, 1952 to 1955

Country	1952	1953	1954	Available 1955 data compared with 1954		
				Period	1954	1955
	... *Metric tons* ...				*Metric tons*	
EXPORTING COUNTRIES[1]						
Bulgaria	3 799	3 731	4 131	(1)	2 244	2 465
Czechoslovakia	1 219	66	825	(1)	825	—
Hungary	3 182	146	3 815	(1)	3 539	6 135
Poland	11 982	17 762	13 789	(1)	10 724	17 008
Romania	391	409	16	(1)	16	65
TOTAL	20 573	22 114	22 576		17 348	25 673
IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
Austria	3 307	1 191	840	1-VI	593	1 047
Germany, Western	4 500	7 745	10 357	1-VII	8 149	11 168
Italy	6 639	5 553	6 272	1-VII	4 590	4 584
Switzerland	4 756	3 041	3 146	1-VIII	2 398	5 193
United Kingdom	1 371	4 584	1 961	1-VIII	1 618	3 681
TOTAL	20 573	22 114	22 576		17 348	25 673

[1]Based on data of importing countries.

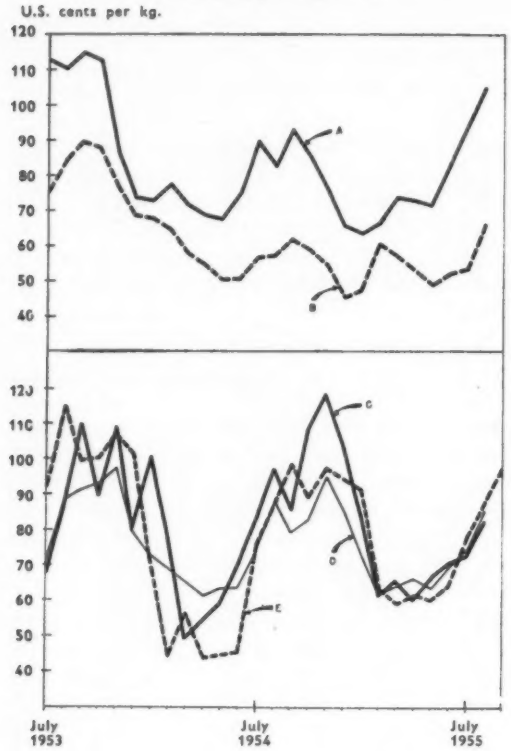
domestic output, and egg supplies for the home market during the first nine months of 1955 were 9 percent below the corresponding 1954 figure.

Prices

In 1954, the average egg price was generally below the 1953 level, but there were no further declines this year. In Denmark and the United Kingdom, the averages for January-September were above the corresponding 1954 figures, whereas in other countries, such as Western Germany and the Netherlands, they have remained unchanged so far.

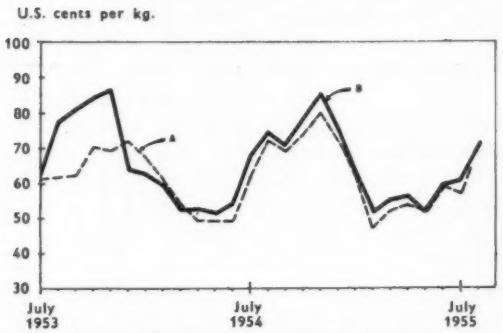
In the United States, since March 1955, in spite of a higher output, prices received by farmers have been above the 1954 levels. In August 1955, the egg/feed ratio was 11.1 against 9.6 the year before, owing to a higher egg price and a decrease of 9 percent in the cost of the poultry ration. The

Figure 1. — Eggs: Monthly Average Wholesale Prices in Selected Countries, July 1953 to August/September 1955



A - Canada: grade "A" large, wholesale price, Montreal.
B - United States: "extras," large, wholesale price, Chicago.
C - France: wholesale price, Paris.
D - Germany, Western: class B, at packing station, Bavaria.
E - United Kingdom: July 1953 - June 1954, packer-to-wholesaler price at beginning of month for grade A (large), in London area; afterwards, London Egg Exchange quotations, at beginning of month, for large eggs produced in Great Britain.

Figure 2. — Eggs: Export Prices in Denmark and the Netherlands, July 1953 to August 1955



A - Denmark: monthly unit value of exports to United Kingdom, f.o.b.
B - Netherlands: monthly average export price at German border (based on offers received by importers in Western Germany).

egg/feed ratio rose to 12.6 in September, whereas in September 1954 it had declined to 8.7. Prices in the United States were influenced favorably by strong consumer demand and large purchases by storage operators last spring. Because of substantial cuts in the numbers of young chicken on farms in early 1955, the trade anticipated a reduction in egg output during the second half of the year, and the quantity of eggs stored increased heavily in comparison with 1954. On 1 September, stocks of eggs in the shell were 63 percent larger than the year before and those of frozen eggs were 12 percent larger. In Canada, prices also have been above the corresponding 1954 levels since March, and the average for the first eight months of the current year was nearly 6 percent higher than the year before; yet, production remained at last year's level and total stocks of eggs in the shell and frozen eggs rose slightly.

TEA

The present situation of the tea trade is one of precarious balance between production and consumption, which can be upset by comparatively minor changes on either the supply or the demand side. Although the statistical position is basically sound, the unsettling influence of last winter's violent price fluctuations is still being felt.

Production

World production (exclusive of China and the U.S.S.R.) during the first eight months of 1955 was probably slightly higher than during the corresponding period last year; but it is likely that production during the entire year will not vary greatly from the 1954 production of 650,000 metric tons (see Table 6, page 25). In British East Africa, the trend of higher production continued; in India and Ceylon, where adverse weather and restriction on plucking for quality and other reasons slightly reduced production during the first six months, there was a rise in August. However, there are indications that production will not be allowed to expand significantly above the volume of last year after the heavy pluckings following the "monsoon flushes."

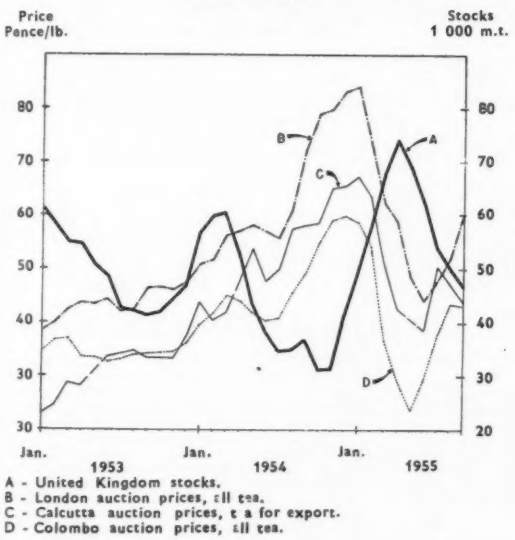
Stocks and Prices

The world tea economy has been dominated by the extremely heavy buying of the United Kingdom during the last months of 1954. A more than seasonal decline in stocks and fears of a world shortage stimulated keen competition for supplies among British importers during the last six months of the year (the United Kingdom absorbs almost

50 percent of world imports). Buying competition continued even after stocks in warehouses, and probably also on grocers' shelves, had begun to accumulate rapidly. (By April 1955 stocks in United Kingdom bonded warehouses reached a postwar peak of about 75,000 metric tons.) At the same time indications began to emerge that the sharp rise in retail prices was beginning to affect consumption. Thus, the behavior of tea during 1954 affords another illustration of the classical manipulation of stocks, which tends to reinforce a pattern of cyclical price movement.

While the reaction which followed was due to the juxtaposition of a number of circumstances, some of a superficial character, the basic factor was the realization that supplies in the United Kingdom were more than adequate in relation to prospective demand. Buyers withdrew and prices began to fall rapidly (Figure 3). The fall in Ceylon prices was

Figure 3. — Tea: Prices and Stocks, Monthly 1953 to 1955



A - United Kingdom stocks.
B - London auction prices, all tea.
C - Calcutta auction prices, tea for export.
D - Colombo auction prices, all tea.

aggravated probably by a decline in the average quality of teas as compared with the previous year. Between January and June, average prices in London fell by about 47 percent and in Calcutta by about 42 percent. However, the average for the first nine months was substantially higher than in 1953 and very much higher than in 1952. Indeed, even during the month of lowest prices (June 1955) and the month of first recovery (July), the average was considerably higher than in 1953.

The temporary suspension of auctions in Calcutta and the spacing out of London auctions helped to work off stocks in consuming countries; but several months were required to relieve this stock congestion, and in the meantime stocks accumulated in producing countries. To adjust to the price

Table 5. — Tea: Yearly Average Prices, 1952-55, and June-July 1952-55

Period	Calcutta[1]	Colombo[2]	London[3]
	Pence per lb		
1952	25 2	31.1	36 4
1953	35 8	34 4	43.8
1954	55 9	46 1	63 3
1955 (9 months)	45.5	40.7	61.5
Average June - July 1952	26 4	30 2	34 8
Average June - July 1953	33 9	32 7	43 5
Average June - July 1954	48 8	40 7	56 5
Average June - July 1955	44.4	34 5	46.1

[1]Tea for export, excluding export duty. — [2]All tea, excluding export duty. — [3]All tea.

developments, India adopted a sliding scale of export duties and Ceylon eased restrictions on shipments to the London market.

With the normalization of the stock position during the summer there was a resumption of buying, and prices strengthened. Average auction prices in August 1955 had recovered to about the June-July 1954 level, but the price differential between high and low quality teas had considerably widened as compared to 1954, indicative of a return to selective demand. But the market reacted quickly to the recent increase in output, a significant proportion of which consisted of seasonally lower quality teas, and prices weakened again during September.

Trade and Consumption

Notwithstanding the substantial rise in imports into the United Kingdom during the first part of the year (from purchases made during the months of rising prices at the end of 1954), world trade has been lower than during the corresponding period last year. Smaller imports by the United States alone more than counterbalanced the rise in United Kingdom imports. With the exception of Pakistan and British East Africa, exports were generally lower (especially from Indonesia and Ceylon). Teas of inferior quality met with considerable marketing difficulties.

Although imports in most countries have been lower than during the previous year, perhaps because of price developments, the long-term outlook remains comparatively favorable. In many regions of the world consumption shows a rising trend.

Table 6. — Tea Imports

Region	1934-38	1950-54
	Thousand metric tons	
Near East[1]	10 7	22 6
North Africa[2]	22 0	43 0

[1]Arabian States, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon. — [2]Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, French Morocco.

Before the war, tea and sugar were beyond the reach of the overwhelming majority of people in low income countries. However, general economic development in recent years and a rise in income have stimulated consumption of this low-cost beverage, whose cost per cup is only a small part of the cost of potentially competing beverages. This trend may continue. In India domestic consumption is now 100-120 percent higher than in prewar years and absorbs 30 percent of production; in Pakistan almost 50 percent of production is consumed domestically. The following figures show the rise in imports in two low income regions.

International Tea Agreement

The International Tea Agreement (India, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Indonesia), which was originally negotiated in 1933 and was renewed the last time in 1950, terminated on 1 April 1955. Negotiations for its renewal have encountered difficulties. According to press reports, one or two of the producing countries opposed continuation of some of the restrictions and the East African tea producers did not accept an invitation to join the Tea Committee. Apparently, some of the producer interests have sufficient confidence in the demand outlook to dispense with prewar production restrictions. Some governments feel that a new agreement should conform to the criteria of international commodity arrangements which have received international acceptance since the Second World War. It is probable that an agreement with adequate consumer representation would provide a more suitable basis for long-term operations.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS[2]

World Review and Outlook

World production of fats and oils (excluding the U.S.S.R.) in 1954 is estimated to have been 23.9 million metric tons, 5 percent above 1953 and 25 percent higher than prewar (see Table 7). This reflected increased output of Mediterranean olive oil, West African and Indian groundnuts, and United States cottonseed oil. United States production rose to an unprecedented 5.8 million tons, 3 percent more than in 1953. Despite a decrease of 350,000 tons in Mediterranean olive oil output, world production remains heavy in 1955 mainly owing to increased output in the United States (soybean oil, lard, and inedible tallow), India (groundnuts and rapeseed) and China (groundnuts).

[2] This note is based largely on the FAO Commodity Report, *Fats and Oils*, No. 6 (mimeographed, 66 pages). Rome, October 1955.

Table 7. — Estimated World Production (excluding U.S.S.R.) of Fats and Oils, by Kind, Prewar and 1953-55

Item	1934-38 average	1953	1954[1]	1955 forecast
	Thousand metric tons			
Butter (fat content)	3 569	3 314	3 385	3 375
Lard	2 844	3 200	3 220	3 410
Liquid edible vegetable oils [2]	6 598	8 577	9 229	9 070
Lauric acid oils[3]	1 868	2 125	2 263	2 285
Inedible tallow, whale and palm oil [4]	2 658	3 877	3 972	4 030
Drying and technical oils [5]	1 121	1 113	1 182	1 155
Fish and seal oils [6]	236	281	266	280
Miscellaneous oils [7]	250	250	250	250
WORLD TOTAL	19 144	22 737	23 767	23 855

NOTE: These are new FAO estimates based on revised data on utilization and yield of oil crops. Details will be published in a later issue of this *Bulletin*.

[1] Preliminary. — [2] Groundnut, soybean, cottonseed, sunflower, rapeseed, olive, sesame, and maize-kernel oils. — [3] Coconut, palm-kernel, and babassu oils. — [4] Excluding sperm oil. — [5] Linseed, castor, tung, and oiticica oils. — [6] Excluding fish-liver oils. — [7] Rough estimates based mainly on trade data. Teaseed, hempseed, and perilla oils and other minor oils.

Table 8. — World Indigenous Exports of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds in Terms of Oil, Classified by Kind of Fat, 1938 and 1953-55

Item	1938	1953	1954[1]	1955 forecast
	Thousand metric tons			
Butter (fat content)	521	357	370	420
Lard	164	247	270	310
Liquid edible vegetable oils[2]	1 803	1 390	1 598	1 750
Lauric acid oils[3]	1 505	1 403	1 541	1 550
Inedible tallow, whale and palm oil[4]	1 261	1 729	1 727	1 730
Drying and technical oils[5]	777	475	768	570
Fish and seal oils[6]	105	123	152	140
WORLD TOTAL	6 136	5 729	6 432	6 470

[1] Preliminary. — [2] Groundnut, soybean, cottonseed, sunflower, rapeseed, olive, sesame, maize-kernel, and teaseed oils; oil equivalent of groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, sunflower, rapeseed, sesame, mustard, teaseed; shortening and fat content of margarine. — [3] Copra and coconut oil, palm kernels, and palm-kernel oil. — [4] Includes greases, shea nuts and butter, illipe, mafura, and niger seed and oil, fatty acids, soap stock, and the fat content of soap. Excludes sperm oil. — [5] Linseed and oil, castor beans and oil, tung oil, perilla, hemp, kardi, poppyseed and their oils, oiticica oil. — [6] Excluding fish-liver oils.

International trade in fats and oils in 1954 rose to 6.4 million tons, 10 percent higher than in 1953 and well above the prewar level (see Table 8). The United States exported over 1.7 million tons, oil equivalent. A vigorous export sales policy for United States government stocks of linseed and cottonseed oils has been followed since late 1953, and there were large shipments of these oils at prices well below those prevailing in domestic markets. Similarly, there were large exports of linseed oil at reduced prices from Argentine government stocks. The world trade in groundnut, palm, and coconut oils also increased in 1954, mainly as a result of increased production in West Africa and Asia. With continued large exports from the United States and increased shipments from India, China, and the Philippines, world

exports in 1955 are likely to be moderately higher than last year.

There was a strong world-wide import demand in 1954 and 1955. In Western Europe, general economic strength promoted a high import demand and also permitted a marked expansion in purchases of "dollar" supplies of fats and oils. The reduced prices of linseed, cottonseed, and groundnut oils stimulated both consumption and inventory demand. In the Netherlands, heavy stocks were accumulated, mainly in bonded warehouses, in 1954 and early 1955. Demand was unusually large in Japan, Spain, and Argentina owing to poor domestic oil crops. Another striking feature of world trade has been the large purchases in international markets by the U.S.S.R., Eastern European countries, and China (see Table 9).

The general level of international market prices, as measured by the FAO index, averaged only 3 percent lower in 1954 than a year earlier (see Table 10 and Figure 4), and have declined another 5 to 10 percent in 1955. Prices of most edible fats and oils have fallen under the pressure of heavy supplies, although the decline was checked in the summer of 1955 following the virtual liquidation of United States government stocks of cottonseed oil and reduced offerings of Indian groundnut oil. Prices of inedible tallow and linseed and palm oils, on the other hand, rose substantially in late 1954 and have remained high in 1955.

Table 9. — World Retained Imports of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds, in Terms of Oil, by Country or Area of Destination, 1938, 1953 and 1954

Region	1938	1953	1954[1]
	.... *Thousand metric tons*		
WESTERN HEMISPHERE			
United States	798	418	425
Other Western Hemisphere countries	313	499	546
TOTAL	1 111	917	971
EUROPE			
United Kingdom	1 392	1 216	1 207
Germany, Western	[2]1 157	836	910
France	486	422	492
Netherlands	137	243	297
Other Western European countries[3]	794	928	937
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.[4]	215	219	361
TOTAL	4 181	3 864	4 204
AFRICA	183	190	176
ASIA			
Japan	196	284	328
Other Asian countries[5]	184	258	343
TOTAL	380	542	671
OCEANIA	36	46	45
WORLD TOTAL	5 891	5 559	6 067

[1]Preliminary. — [2]All Germany (1937 frontiers). — [3]Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. — [4]Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Poland, and U.S.S.R. Data for 1953 and 1954 are unofficial estimates. — [5]Trade in cottonseed between India and Pakistan is not included.

Table 10. — International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds and Price Indices in 1952, 1953, 1954, and January-September 1955

Commodity	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-Sept. 1955
	.... *U.S. dollars per metric ton*			
PRICE				
Olive oil, N. Africa, 1%, f.o.b.	695	780	603	649
Groundnut oil, Indian, bulk	371	390	373	285
Cottonseed oil, American, semi-refined, f.o.b.	338	358	278	268
Lard, American, f.o.b.	278	323	415	307
Coconut oil, Straits, bulk	260	330	300	257
Palm oil, Belgian Congo, bulk	220	200	216	227
Tallow, American, fancy, bulk, f.o.b	143	123	174	181
Linseed oil, Argentine, bulk	383	237	180	240
Copra, Straits	190	235	206	187
Soybeans, American, No. 2, yellow	112	118	122	113
Linseed, Canadian, No. 1, bulk	185	143	138	155
	..... *1952-54 = 100*			
PRICE INDEX				
Liquid edible oils other than olive oils	97	105	98	82
Lauric acid oils	88	112	101	88
Inedible tallow, palm and whale oils	100	91	109	112
Total edible-soap oils sub-index[1]	94	103	103	93
Total drying-oils sub-index	133	93	69	82
ALL FATS AND OILS[2]	99	102	99	92
ALL OILSEEDS [3]	98	105	98	93

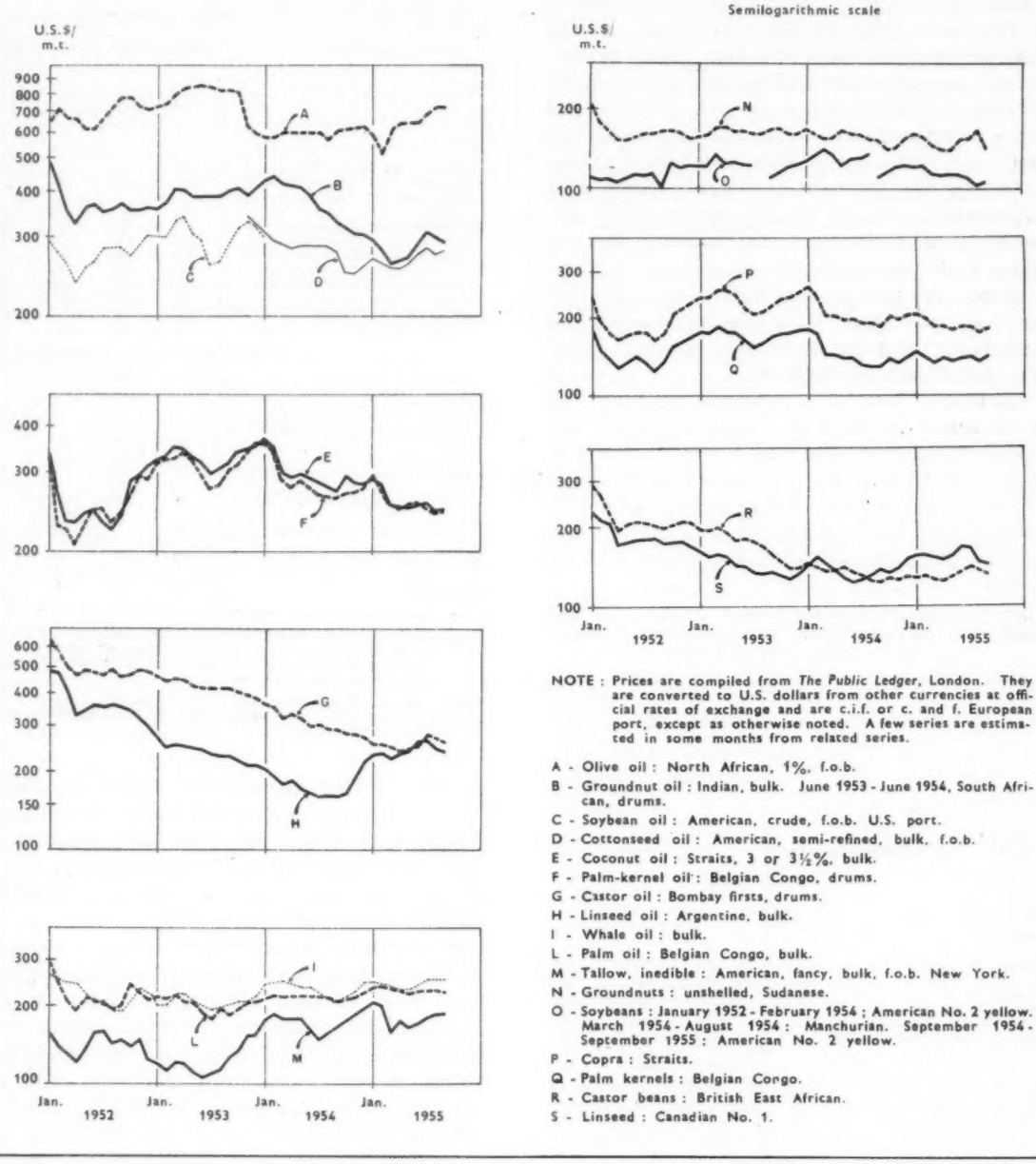
NOTE: Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. Prices are c.i.f. European port except as otherwise noted, and are converted to U.S. dollars at official rates of exchange. Some prices are estimated for some months from related series.

[1]Includes olive oil and lard prices. — [2]Includes fish oil prices. — [3]Includes prices of groundnuts, soybeans, cottonseed, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans.

World import demand may not continue to expand in the year beginning October 1955. Measures have been taken in some Western European countries to discourage consumer demand in order to check the development of inflation. The accumulation of stocks in the Netherlands probably will not continue at as high a rate as in 1954/55. Domestic supplies of edible oils in Japan, Argentina, and most Mediterranean countries are likely to recover to some extent. But purchases by the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, which have become an important factor in world markets, are continuing large.

World production will remain heavy in 1955/56. United States production is likely to reach a new record total of about 6.2 million tons, oil equivalent, 5 percent higher than in 1954/55. A moderate upswing in Mediterranean olive oil output is likely, and oilseed production in Africa and Asia probably will remain large, although early reports indicate a smaller groundnut crop in India. But carry-over

Figure 4. — Monthly Average Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds in International Markets, 1952-55



NOTE : Prices are compiled from *The Public Ledger*, London. They are converted to U.S. dollars from other currencies at official rates of exchange and are c.i.f. or c. and f. European port, except as otherwise noted. A few series are estimated in some months from related series.

A - Olive oil : North African, 1%, f.o.b.
B - Groundnut oil : Indian, bulk. June 1953 - June 1954, South African, drums.
C - Soybean oil : American, crude, f.o.b. U.S. port.
D - Cottonseed oil : American, semi-refined, bulk, f.o.b.
E - Coconut oil : Straits, 3 or 3½%, bulk.
F - Palm-kernel oil : Belgian Congo, drums.
G - Castor oil : Bombay firsts, drums.
H - Linseed oil : Argentine, bulk.
I - Whale oil : bulk.
L - Palm oil : Belgian Congo, bulk.
M - Tallow, inedible : American, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York.
N - Groundnuts : unshelled, Sudanese.
O - Soybeans : January 1952 - February 1954 ; American No. 2 yellow. March 1954 - August 1954 : Manchurian. September 1954 - September 1955 : American No. 2 yellow.
P - Copra : Straits.
Q - Palm kernels : Belgian Congo.
R - Castor beans : British East African.
S - Linseed : Canadian No. 1.

stocks in most exporting countries have been substantially reduced and, according to indications in October 1955, world export supplies in 1955/56 are likely to be roughly the same as in the preceding year.

Briefly, while world import demand may not continue to rise, it is likely to remain strong, and no major increase in world export supplies appears probable. The general level of prices of fats and oils in international markets in the year beginning October 1955 is likely to average roughly the same as in the preceding 12 months.

Soft Oils and Lard

Estimated world production of liquid edible vegetable oils (excluding the U.S.S.R.) reached a record level of 9.2 million tons in 1954, 8 percent above 1953. International trade rose to 1.6 million tons, the largest since before the war (see Table 8). Most of the increase reflected the export sales of

cottonseed oil from United States government stocks. Other principal increases were in United States soybeans and West African groundnuts and oil; also Indian exports of groundnut oil were resumed in 1954. There has been a further rise in 1955 in world trade in soft oils. Exports of Chinese soybeans and groundnuts, Indian groundnut oil, and United States soybeans have increased, and shipments of United States cottonseed oil have remained heavy. Import demand has been strong in all areas, except in the Mediterranean region in 1954 where there was a high level of olive oil production. Owing to the heavy supplies, however, international prices of soft oils other than olive oil averaged 7 percent lower in 1954 than in the previous year, as a sharp decline occurred during the latter part of the year. Prices in 1955 will average about 15 percent lower than in 1954.

United States production of food fats and oils, other than butter, increased by about 5 percent in the year ended September 1955, reaching approximately 3.7 million metric tons, the highest on record.[3]

United States lard production and exports rose in 1954/55 from the relatively low levels of the previous year. The 1955/56 output is expected to increase further. As a result, lard prices have shown a strong downward trend since September 1954.

Owing to acreage restrictions on other crops, a bumper soybean crop was harvested and production of soybean oil in the marketing year ending September 1955 rose 24 percent to about 1,550,000 tons (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans). However, the output of cottonseed oil declined 18 percent to about 780,000 tons. Groundnut oil output fell to only 12,000 tons.

Preliminary data for the marketing year ended September 1955 indicate that total United States exports of food fats and oils other than butter were about 1,030,000 metric tons, over 50 percent more than in the previous year. The largest increases were in exports of cottonseed oil, which rose to about 360,000 tons, and of soybeans. United States imports in 1954/55 included about 25,000 tons of olive oil and 37,000 tons, oil equivalent, of groundnuts and groundnut oil. Net exports were thus about 970,000 tons. United States consumption in 1954/55 apparently was slightly above 3.0 million metric tons, about 5 percent higher than the preceding year. Hence carry-over stocks declined by about 300,000 tons; the heavy government stocks of cottonseed oil were all sold during the marketing year.

Total United States production of edible oils and fats other than butter in 1955/56 is likely to approach 4.1 million tons, more than 300,000 tons higher than last year's total. The major increases will be in soybean oil and lard; production of cottonseed oil will be about the same as a year earlier. Assuming a continued slight rise in domestic consumption, about 1 million tons will remain for export or addition to carry-over stocks.

Support prices to farmers for soybeans of the 1955 crop are lower than 1954 levels, but many farmers allow beans to remain under loan unless the market price rises substantially above the support price. In the first few weeks of the 1955 harvest, market prices were moderately above the support level. By mid-October, however, good weather permitted a sharp increase in the rate of harvesting and prices declined. In view of the large supplies, United States soybean prices are likely to average only slightly above the support level in 1955/56.

Nigeria is now the world's leading exporter of groundnuts. Nigerian exports in 1954 were 218,000 tons, oil equivalent, one third larger than a year earlier. Marketings from the 1954/55 Nigerian crop were about 10 percent smaller than the previous season, mainly owing to poor rains. However, the total 1955 supply, including large carry-over stocks, was about 230,000 tons, oil equivalent, and Nigerian exports in 1955 probably will be about as large as last year.

In French West Africa, groundnuts equivalent to 215,000 tons of oil were marketed from the bumper 1953/54 crop and in the calendar year 1954 exports rose to a record 207,000 tons, oil equivalent, 7 percent higher than in 1953. However, exports have fallen this year; because of unfavorable rains last season, the 1954/55 crop declined and marketings totaled only about 170,000 tons in terms of oil.

Prospects for the Nigerian and French West African groundnut crops to be harvested in October 1955-January 1956 were reported to be good.

Indian exports of groundnuts and oil were banned in mid-1953 following the poor 1952/53 groundnut crop. With abundant monsoon rains, however, there was a bumper crop in 1953/54 and domestic prices fell. Exports of groundnut oil were resumed in July 1954 under government licence, and totaled 27,000 tons by the end of the year. The 1954/55 groundnut crop rose further to a record 3.9 million tons (in the shell), equivalent to about 1.2 million tons of oil. Stocks rose and prices slumped. Shipments of groundnut oil in the first half of 1955 reached a total of approximately 100,000 tons. A further export quota of about 10,000 tons of oil was announced in August.

The 1953/54 world olive crop yielded 1,300,000 tons of oil, 50 percent more than in the previous year, and indigenous exports rose in 1954 to 99,000 tons, the second highest figure since the war. Production of oil from the 1954/55 olive crop dropped

[3] The items in this total are soybean, cottonseed, maize-germ, and groundnut oils, lard, edible beef fat, and the oil equivalent of exported soybeans and groundnuts.

sharply to about 950,000 tons. Spain suffered the third "off-year" in succession as a result of frost and heavy snows in the winter of 1954. With only moderate carry-over stocks, the total Spanish supply for 1955 was considerably below the average annual consumption, and other edible oils had to be imported. The Tunisian export supply for 1955 was only about 25,000 tons (including carry-over stocks), compared with actual exports of 45,000 tons in 1954. World exports of olive oil in 1955 are therefore likely to be roughly 25 percent below last year's level. The price of olive oil in international markets rose rapidly in the summer of 1955 and the average for 1955 may be about 10 percent higher than for 1954.

The 1955/56 Mediterranean olive crop is expected to be larger than last year's, but the increase may be limited by the unusually late frosts in Italy and by drought in some other countries, notably Tunisia.

Sea-borne exports of edible oils and oilseeds from China in 1954 are estimated to have been about 145,000 tons, oil equivalent, compared with the postwar record quantity of 211,000 tons in 1953. More soybeans and groundnuts were exported, but less edible oils. Nearly all the groundnuts and two thirds of the soybeans went to Eastern European countries. Chinese exports of soybeans and groundnuts through the Suez Canal in the first half of 1955 were about 25 percent higher, in terms of oil, than a year earlier.

Since 1952, Argentine edible oil crops have been small, mainly because of relatively unfavorable producer prices, and this country became a net importer in 1954. Exports were negligible in 1954, and about 15,000 tons of United States cottonseed oil were purchased. The 1955 sunflowerseed crop was about 75,000 tons, oil equivalent, 12 percent smaller than in the previous season, and the groundnut and cottonseed crops also fell moderately. To maintain total consumption of edible oils in 1955 at the 1950-52 average, imports of 80,000 to 100,000 tons would be required.

Lauric Acid Oils

World production of lauric acid oils (coconut, palm-kernel, and babassu oils) in 1954 is estimated to have been about 2.3 million tons. Exports in 1954 rose by 10 percent to more than 1.5 million tons, oil equivalent, reflecting a sharp recovery in Philippine exports and a continued upward trend in exports of palm kernels from Africa. Except in the United Kingdom, import demand was well sustained in Western Europe in 1954, and Chinese imports of copra rose substantially. International prices averaged about 10 percent lower than in 1953. The price decline reflected increased exports of cottonseed and groundnut oils as well as heavier supplies of copra.

World trade in lauric acid oils in 1955 is likely to total roughly the same as last year. Exports of Indonesian copra and Nigerian palm kernels are moderately lower, but this has been offset by increases in copra and coconut oil from the Philippines and Ceylon. International market prices remained relatively low in January-September 1955 and probably will average about 15 percent lower than in 1954.

Reflecting a recovery in output, Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1954 were one quarter higher than in 1953. Exports to the United States, the major customer, were the largest since 1951 and there was a sharp rise in shipments to Western Europe. Typhoon damage was only slight last year, and production in 1955 has risen moderately. Exports in January-September totaled 416,000 tons, oil equivalent, 4 percent larger than in the same period in 1954.

Indonesian exports of copra in 1954 remained at the previous year's low level of 202,000 tons, oil equivalent. Domestic prices remained relatively high, reflecting a strong domestic demand and a moderate decline in production. Exports (including unrecorded shipments to Malaya) in January-June 1955 fell to 78,000 tons, oil equivalent, 25 percent less than a year earlier. There was a sharp decline in shipments to traditional markets in Western Europe.

Production of copra in Ceylon was reduced in 1953 and 1954 by drought but has recovered moderately this year, and exports (including oil) during January-June 1955 totaled 55,000 tons, oil equivalent, about one third more than a year earlier. Net exports of copra and coconut oil from Malaya in 1954 were 41,000 tons, oil equivalent, 30 percent lower than in 1953. Total shipments of coconut oil to China, including exports via Burma, apparently were 46,000 tons compared with 16,000 tons in 1953. Net exports in the first half of 1955 were about the same as a year earlier.

World exports of palm kernels in 1954 totaled over 390,000 tons, oil equivalent, against 378,000 tons in 1953. In Nigeria, the major world exporter, exports totaled 212,000 tons, oil equivalent, 15 percent higher than in 1953. Net imports into the United Kingdom declined by 30 percent, but this was offset by large purchases by the Netherlands and Western Germany. Prices to producers are lower in 1955, and official purchases in all regions up to the end of September totaled 156,000 tons, oil equivalent, about 7 percent less than a year earlier.

Palm Oil, Whale Oil, and Tallow

Palm oil, whale oil, and tallow are strongly competitive in world markets: the lower grades of

palm oil compete in soap manufacture with inedible tallow (and greases), and high grade palm oil competes with whale oil in the manufacture of margarine. World production of these oils and fats totaled over 4 million tons in 1954, slightly higher than in 1953 and 50 percent above prewar. International trade rose slightly to 1.6 million tons. United States exports of tallow have risen over 50 percent since 1952, and there were moderate increases in trade in West African and Indonesian palm oil and Antarctic whale oil. World import demand, notably in Japan, was higher than a year earlier: prices rose in late 1954 and they have been relatively high during 1955. Exports have remained heavy in 1955, with a further increase in United States tallow exports offsetting moderate reductions in exports of palm oil and whale oil.

World exports of palm oil in 1954 reached 580,000 tons, about 5 percent higher than the previous record in 1953. Nigerian exports rose moderately to 212,000 tons in 1954. Exports to the United Kingdom declined following the termination of the long-term contracts in June 1954, but shipments to new markets (Italy, the Netherlands, and India) rose from 2,000 tons in 1953 to 29,000 tons. The Marketing Board for Eastern Nigeria, the main producing region, made a sharp cut in prices for 1955. Official purchases of palm oil up to the end of August in all regions totaled about 160,000 tons, about 10 percent less than a year earlier, owing, at least partly, to late rains in 1954.

Production of palm oil in the Belgian Congo rose in 1954, and exports reached 140,000 tons, only slightly below the 1952 record level. Exports in early 1955 were about the same as a year earlier. Owing to higher output, Indonesian exports of palm oil reached a postwar peak of 140,000 tons in 1954, compared with 133,000 tons in 1953. This, however, was still about 40 percent below the prewar level. Exports in early 1955 were much lower than a year earlier.

World production of whale oil (excluding sperm oil) from all areas in 1954 totaled 427,000 tons, 12 percent more than in the previous year. The International Whaling Commission has reduced the maximum permitted Antarctic catch from the previous limit of 16,000 "blue-whale units" [4] to 15,500 units. The average size of the whales caught in 1954 was larger, and the quantity of whale oil produced rose by 7 percent to 333,000 metric tons. The Antarctic campaign of 1954/55, which ended in mid-March 1955, resulted in an output of only 300,000 tons of whale oil. The maximum permitted catch will be further reduced, to 15,000 blue whale units, for the season beginning in December 1955, and to 14,500 units for the following season. [5]

World exports of tallow and greases were maintained at a high level in 1954, after rising in 1953 to a new record of 665,000 tons. Shipments from the United States accounted for about 85 percent of the total. United States exports have more than doubled since 1950, reflecting a rapid increase in output as well as a decline in domestic use. Exports from Australia have also risen in recent years. World trade has remained large in 1955; United States shipments of 340,000 tons in January-July were about 15 percent higher than a year earlier, reflecting an increase in production. The world market for tallow, notably in Japan, Italy, and South Africa, has grown since the war. Use of tallow as a soap fat has increased owing to its cheapness; apart from fish oil, tallow is now the lowest priced on the world market. Also, soap production has risen in many countries outside North America and Western Europe.

Drying Oils

World production of drying oils (mainly linseed, castor, and tung oils) outside the U.S.S.R. now averages about 1.2 million tons annually, slightly more than before the war. World trade in 1954 reached a postwar record level of over 750,000 tons, oil equivalent. Trade in castor and tung oils remained low, but there were large export sales of linseed oil. There were heavy Russian purchases and large imports into Western Europe. The price of linseed oil reached its lowest postwar level in mid-1954, but has since recovered substantially when exporters' stocks had been reduced. Indian and Canadian exports of linseed and oil have risen in 1955, but with lower Argentine and United States export supplies, world exports in 1955 will probably be about 30 percent below last year. Import demand remains strong in Europe, although there were abnormally large holdings in the Netherlands' bonded warehouses in mid-1955.

In order to reduce government stocks as rapidly as practicable, the United States export price of linseed oil was lowered in late 1953 and United States exports rose to 41,000 tons, oil equivalent, in 1953 and 287,000 tons in 1954. Government holdings had been sold by May 1955 but at this time an additional 75,000 tons, oil equivalent, of 1954 linseed were acquired under the support program. Most of this has since been sold, partly for export. Total United States exports of linseed and linseed oil from United States government stocks probably will not exceed 100,000 tons, oil equivalent, in 1955.

[4] One "blue-whale unit" is defined as one mature blue whale or the equivalent in smaller species.

[5] These restrictions are not binding on any member government which objects within a specified period.

Nearly 1.1 million metric tons (43 million bushels) of linseed were harvested this year, mainly in August and September. This was slightly more than in 1954 and the largest crop since 1948. The crop is about 10 million bushels (100,000 tons, oil equivalent) larger than needed for domestic use. However, it is probable that farmers have pledged a substantial part of the crop against government loans as the market price in September was moderately below the support price ($2.17 per bushel, Minneapolis). This linseed will be taken over in May 1956 unless farmers decide to sell it in the open market.

In Argentina, the 1954 export supply totaled about 290,000 tons, oil equivalent, 220,000 tons of which consisted of stocks carried over from the previous season. Argentine linseed oil was sold in vigorous competition with United States supplies in 1954, and exports rose to 222,000 tons, the second largest volume since the war. About 70,000 tons were shipped to the U.S.S.R., a new market. Government stocks of linseed oil had been reduced to about 70,000 tons by the end of 1954. The support price for the 1954 linseed crop was raised, and the 1954/55 crop totaled 470,000 metric tons, 15 percent larger than the previous year. The crop yielded about 110,000 tons of oil, about 25 percent of which would be used domestically. Hence, the 1955 supply for export and carry-over was about 150,000 tons, oil equivalent. Shipments of linseed oil in January-September 1955 totaled 108,000 tons, a large part of which was destined for the U.S.S.R. under a new contract for 70,000 tons signed last spring.

By mid-1955 Argentina was no longer offering linseed oil for export. The Argentine support price was unchanged at planting time, and there was probably no increase in the 1955/56 crop area. The 1956 export supply is thus likely to be even lower than this year but the support price for linseed was almost doubled in early November.

Canadian exports of linseed and linseed oil totaled about 55,000 tons, oil equivalent, in January-July 1955, already well above last year's total export of 40,000 tons, oil equivalent. The linseed crop harvested in September-October 1955 was about 540,000 metric tons, double last year's crop and the highest since 1948 reflecting higher prices and a decline in wheat acreage. With domestic use at the level of recent years, the exportable supply from the 1955 crop would be about 400,000 tons (equivalent to 170,000 tons of oil). A large part of this will be carried over into 1956.

There is a substantial export supply of Indian linseed oil this year. Domestic prices of linseed oil, which is used mainly as an edible oil in India, were unusually high in 1953 and 1954 and exports declined to 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons, respectively. However, owing to the bumper groundnut crops, Indian prices of vegetable oils have fallen markedly since mid-1954. The linseed crop harvested in January-April 1955 totaled 390,000 tons, slightly higher than the previous crop. Indian exports of linseed oil were unofficially estimated to have risen to 25,000 tons in January-May 1955. Exports from Uruguay, which totaled 34,000 tons, oil equivalent, in 1954, are likely to be moderately lower this year, reflecting the reduced 1954/55 crop.

World trade in castor beans and oil was low in 1954 mainly because of a substantial reduction in imports into the United States, the leading importer. United States stockpiling of castor oil was ended in 1954 and commercial stocks were reduced to a low level. International prices declined steadily and world exports totaled 114,000 tons, oil equivalent, compared with 124,000 tons in 1953. In the first half of 1955 import demand recovered in the United States. International prices rose moderately and exports, especially from India, rose materially.

World exports of tung oil have fallen from a 1948-50 average of 70,000 tons to about 46,000 tons in 1954, following a steep decline in United States imports. Exports from China have fallen to about 30,000 tons, 60 percent below the 1948-50 level. Argentine exports totaled 13,000 tons in 1954, about one third of world trade.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON OLIVE OIL

An intergovernmental Conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, concluded during October the negotiation of an International Agreement on Olive Oil. [6]

As mentioned in the October issue of this *Bulletin*, the Conference was convened following preparatory studies and recommendations made by FAO, and the International Agreement on Olive Oil is based on a draft text submitted by FAO to the Conference. The general objectives of the Agreement are:

"(*a*) to ensure fair competition among countries producing and exporting olive oil, and to guarantee to consumers delivery of a commodity that conforms to the specifications of the contracts concluded;

"(*b*) to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market, without hindering long-term changes in demand and productivity."

[6] The conference met in Geneva from 3 to 17 October and was attended by Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Spain, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom.

It was agreed, therefore, to create an Olive Oil Council to administer the Agreement as well as to propose and co-ordinate other financial, technical, and economic measures to meet the special problems of the olive oil economy.

Measures for the improvement of commercial relations contained in the Agreement include the standardization of nomenclature and classifications for olive oil in international trade, undertakings regarding the labelling and indication of origin of this commodity, and provisions for the promotion of olive oil trade and consumption. A joint publicity fund, with a minimum capital of US$300,000, is to be operated by the Council. The Council also will provide economic and technical information, and in the light of its over-all review of the olive oil situation it will make recommendations for a co-ordinated economic policy to balance world supplies and requirements. That body has also been given the task, in carrying out the general stabilization purposes of the Agreement, of proposing other measures to its members, including the possible creation of an international olive oil stabilization fund. In addition, the Council will study the establishment and operation of international arbitration boards for transactions between traders.

The Conference approved a number of resolutions calling for the adoption of standard conditions of sale for olive oil (recommending a standard contract of sale), for the preparation of a code of fair marketing practices, for the establishment of uniform standards and methods of analysis, and for international and national action towards technical improvemen's in the olive growing and olive oil producing industries.

The International Agreement is open for signature by all interested countries until 15 February 1956. An Interim Committee, composed of those countries which at that time have accepted the Agreement, will meet not later than 30 April 1956. The first session of the Council will be convened during October 1956. If the conditions for its establishment have not been met, a meeting of those countries which have ratified the Agreement at that time will be arranged.

The undertakings to be given by governments under its present terms should not classify the Agreement as a commodity control agreement as defined by the Havana Charter. However, the Conference stressed, both in the Agreement and in its final resolutions, the obligations of producing countries not to restrict production and to reduce production and distribution costs. Owing to the special circumstances of olive oil consumption (approximately 5 percent only of the total production is consumed in non-producing countries), it was considered appropriate to allocate 20 percent of the total vote in the Olive Oil Council to countries whose imports are on the average greater than production.

Action to be taken under this commodity agreement can have some indirect stabilizing influence on olive oil markets through the improvement of commercial relations, stimulation of consumption, and provision of accurate and up-to-date balance sheets of over-all supplies and requirements. Studies and recommendations made by the Council on all aspects of the olive oil economy also can be of assistance to both producing and importing non-producing countries in assessing both long-term and short-term market prospects and trends. The negotiation of a commodity agreement covering these arrangements and the establishment of an intergovernmental organization provide a broad working framework within which an olive oil policy, beneficial to both producers and consumers, could be co-ordinated. The Olive Oil Council may become an important instrument for stabilization in proposing to its members the additional economic, technical, and financial measures required to remedy the fluctuations in international supply and demand arising from the irregularity of the olive harvest.

Special Feature

BANGKOK RICE MEETING

The Third Special Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry, convened by the Director-General of FAO, was held in Bangkok from 30 September to 7 October 1955 and was attended by representatives of and observers from 17 governments. This Meeting arose out of a request made at the Rangoon Meeting,[1] held in November 1954, "that a comprehensive study[2] be made... of the various measures which might be adopted for the stabilization of the international trade in rice..." and "that this study should be circulated to Member Governments with a view to convening a meeting for its consideration..."

The problem of lessening fluctuations in international trade proved in fact to be the main subject of the Meeting. Regular consultations between governments would tend to reduce fluctuations by making countries aware in advance of probable changes in export availabilities and in import requirements; they might also lead to more or less definite commitments on measures to reduce instability. The delegates agreed that consultation between governments on the economic aspects of the rice industry are essential, and recommended that these consultations should proceed through an intergovernmental group formed under the auspices of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems. The report[3] of the Meeting is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Reviewing the recent background and short-term outlook for rice, the Meeting found that the principal immediate problems continued to be those arising from the accumulation of rice surpluses in several rice-producing countries and emphasized, therefore, the continued need to increase consumption. The delegates then reviewed the follow-up actions taken by governments in response to the recommendations of the Second Special Meeting held in Rangoon in November 1954. Delegates noted that consumption appeared to be expanding and welcomed the steps that were being taken in a number of countries to facilitate further basic factors of the world rice economy were expansion.

The Meeting then turned to the problem of reducing fluctuations in international trade in rice. The basic factors of the world rice economy were examined with regard to their bearing on such fluctuations. It was agreed that large fluctuations in rice production were as likely to originate with changes in the area sown as with changes in yield and that to this extent they would be influenced by the relative profitability of alternative crops and thus be amenable to control by government action.

Strong consumer preferences for specific types of rice increase instability by making it more difficult to substitute one type for another and render the structure of international trade less flexible than if rice were homogeneous. The Meeting recognized that the wide variety of grades and differentials prevalent in the international rice trade raised a number of difficulties, and that more research was necessary on the degree of interchangeability between the different grades and types. Similarly, attempts should be made to ascertain how far the prices of different grades and types moved together in response to changes in the balance of supply and demand. The relationship between the various qualities of rice and their suitability and price for human, industrial, and animal feeding uses also required further study.

The delegates from importing countries such as Japan and Ceylon emphasized that the main way to expand the consumption of rice would be a further reduction in its price relative to other cereals. The Japanese delegation added that the rice import policy of its government was influenced largely by price comparisons with wheat and barley and by the availability of certain qualities. Recent reductions in price were stated to have been associated with a 5 percent increase in consumption in Hong Kong. It was therefore also important to reduce the spread between the price received by the producer and that charged to the consumer by improving the efficiency of internal marketing structures and by reducing taxes and other fiscal burdens on rice.

The abolition of rice rationing where it continues and the removal of restrictions on the use of rice for industrial purposes and animal feed were other important means of expanding consumption.

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[1] FAO, *Report of the Special Technical Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry*. Rome, December 1954.
[2] The study prepared in response to this request has now been published as No. 7 in the FAO Series of Commodity Policy Studies - *The Stabilization of the International Trade in Rice*. Rome, August 1955.
[3] FAO, *Report of the Third Special Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry*, CCP 55/27. Rome, October 1955.

Proceeding to examine the possible measures for stabilization, the Meeting agreed on the following criteria which should serve to judge the merits of any particular measure:

1. Any stabilization measure should be beneficial both to producers and to consumers.
2. A basic feature of any measure should be to promote consumption.
3. The measures should aim at limiting the impact of excessive instability on the income and foreign exchange balances of the countries closely involved in the international trade in rice.
4. In devising stabilization measures, account should be taken of the administrative and financial capacity of participating countries.
5. The measures should be in harmony with the needs of an expanding world economy.

Stability should not imply freezing either of quantities, of prices, or of patterns of trade. Measures of stabilization should not attempt to alter long-term trends; they should be directed towards facilitating adjustments to them and towards smoothing out temporary fluctuations. Such adjustments would be facilitated if governments examined their plans and policies for rice production in the light of changing conditions of supply and demand.

The Meeting agreed that the holding of national stocks is a desirable measure, both for assuring supplies and for reducing price fluctuations, but, as some delegates stressed, the carrying of such stocks presents difficulties, both physical and financial, which may be very onerous for certain countries.

To enable governments to estimate the possible extent of the burden involved, the rate of annual carrying charges was considered as well as the volume of the stocks to be held. The manager of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board (a member of the United Kingdom delegation) estimated the annual cost at about 18 percent, assuming an interest rate of 5.5 percent per annum. The Meeting suggested that it would be helpful if other governments were to submit similar data to FAO for further consideration.

The factors which should determine what world total of national and/or international buffer stocks it would be necessary or desirable to carry were considered to require further study. One factor which might be highly relevant was the portion of total production reaching markets. This proportion was stated to have been about 40 percent in India before the war, to have dropped to about 25 percent during the war and in the immediate postwar period of procurement by government, and was now showing signs of rising since the lifting of controls.

The Meeting recommended that means be studied by which outside financial assistance could be given to countries carrying stocks. Such assistance should be directed both at helping finance the building of warehouses as well as the stocks of rice.

There was general agreement that some international co-ordination of national stock policies was desirable to relieve temporary shortages and to absorb temporary surpluses, but various practical difficulties were mentioned, such as the problem of differentials.

Delegates were greatly interested in the possibilities of an international buffer stock and urged further study of such a scheme. The principal problems were considered to be those of establishing the minimum and the maximum prices and of financing the stock. While the obstacle of price differentials might be overcome after additional study, the over-all financing of a buffer stock could only be solved through aid from an international agency or through the assistance of wealthier countries. Additional study might also reveal the feasibility of linking up an international buffer stock scheme with maintenance of national reserve stocks.

The suggestion for an export quota scheme met with considerable opposition. Apart from the intrinsic difficulties involved, the Meeting viewed with disfavor any scheme which did not associate closely together importing and exporting countries. In a system of export quotas the whole onus of operation was thought to fall on the exporting countries. The difficulty of estimating the prospective import requirements of countries which, subject to variable weather conditions, produce a substantial proportion of their supplies was also considered an obstacle.

The delegates recognized that it would be very difficult to arrange a multilateral contract for a commodity like rice which is marketed in so many varieties with significant differentials between them and only partial substitutability. Another critical obstacle — as for export quotas — was felt to be the difficulty of estimating in advance the import requirements of some countries with substantial domestic production and residual dependence on imports. While recognizing the difficulties involved in the operation of this type of scheme, the Meeting considered that the proposal merited further investigation.

The Meeting made the following recommendations to governments:

1. That they continue to implement the recommendations adopted at the Rangoon meeting in 1954, which are considered to be still entirely pertinent.

2. That it be kept in mind that one of the main purposes of the recommendations made at Rangoon was to promote rice consumption.
3. That, to promote consumption, consideration be given also to improvements in the efficiency of the internal marketing structures and to the possibility of eliminating taxes and other fiscal burdens on rice with a view to reducing the spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer.
4. That they explore the possibility of increased use of rice for industrial purposes and animal feed and endeavor to relax as far as possible any existing restrictions thereon.
5. That they examine their plans and policies for rice production with a view to adjusting them to changing conditions of supply and demand.
6. That they consider means whereby financial assistance could be obtained or given for carrying national stocks to ensure essential supplies and reduce price fluctuations.
7. That they assist as much as possible in the carrying out of the further studies recommended by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rice Grading and Standardization.
8. That consultations on the economic aspects of rice, with special regard to international trade, should in the future take place on a regular basis and that to this end an intergovernmental group should be established under the auspices of the Committe on Commodity Problems of FAO.
9. That the intergovernmental group give early consideration to the task of carrying out more detailed studies of:
   (*a*) the various methods of reducing instability in the world trade in rice, possibly in the following order of priority:
      (i) national stocks and an international buffer stock or a combination of the two;
      (ii) a multilateral contract;
      (iii) an export quota scheme;
   (*b*) methods of promoting the expansion of rice consumption by measures such as the elimination of tax burdens and the improvement of marketing structures and other measures which would tend to reduce the spread between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer;
   (*c*) how to facilitate the flow of international trade in rice by acquiring a better knowledge of consumer preferences and of grades and standards for rice, and of the extent to which prices of different classes and grades move together in response to changes in the balance of supply and demand;
   (*d*) how further to improve statistics of production, consumption, international trade, and prices of rice with a view to enabling governments, farmers, consumers, and traders to form a more concrete and a more detailed picture of the world rice situation and of future prospects.

The meeting furthermore requested the Director-General of FAO:

10. That he invite the Committee on Commodity Problems to set up an intergovernmental group as a means of regular consultation between governments on the economic aspects of the rice industry, with special regard to international trade.
11. That, in order to prepare the ground for the first meeting of the group, he invite a small number of governments to nominate experts to serve in a personal capacity on a preparatory working party which should meet in Rome early in 1956. It would also be appreciated if he would consult with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) with a view to arranging for the active participation of ECAFE in this working party.
12. That the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rice Grading and Standardization be transmitted to all the governments concerned.
13. That he consider how the further studies recommended by the Ad Hoc Working Group could best be carried out.

Ad Hoc Working Party of Experts on Rice Grading and Standardization

Complying with the request of the Rangoon Meeting of November 1954, the Director-General of FAO convened an *ad hoc* Working Group of experts on rice grading which met in Bangkok,

Thailand, from 28 to 30 September, i.e., just prior to the Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry. The Working Group decided that, as a first step, it was essential to see how far it was possible to reach agreement on the definition of terms employed in the description of rice in international trade. The Group agreed on a number of such definitions and suggested the need for further study on a number of other items. The compilation of an international glossary of terms used in the international rice trade was also recommended.

The Group expressed the hope that countries interested in the production or consumption of rice would assist in the undertaking of the further studies recommended in its report, and in this respect urged all governments which had not yet nominated a national liaison expert for rice grading to do so as soon as possible.

The experts were convinced that work on rice grading and standardization, such as had been undertaken at the meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group, was of great value to all rice producing and consuming countries, and expressed the hope that FAO would be able to continue to foster such work.

NOTE: Acting under the recommendations of the Bangkok Meeting, the Committee on Commodity Problems, at its Twenty-Sixth Session (Rome, 20-27 October 1955), established a Consultative Subcommittee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, with membership open to all interested governments.

CORRIGENDUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. IV, No. 10, October 1955.

On page 24, the following paragraph was inadvertently omitted at the end of the article entitled "Indices of International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds."

Castor beans. Two separate series have been included: British East Africa, c. and f. European port, originally quoted in pounds sterling; and Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian port, originally quoted in U.S. dollars. In Brazil, which accounts for about one half of world trade in castor beans, exporters were officially encouraged (partly by means of special rates of exchange) to export to dollar markets. As a result, prices to U.S. importers have been lower than prices of castor beans in the rest of the world market. For this reason a series of prices to U.S. importers of Brazilian castor beans has been included (compiled from *The Fats and Oils Situation*, U.S. Department of Agriculture), as well as a series representing the rest of the world market.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during October 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en octobre 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
BARLEY			
Denmark	1955	611	2 230
Germany, Western	1955	779	2 079
Spain	1954	1 604	2 205
Canada	1955	—	5 618
Iraq	1955	—	768
India[1]	1954	3 529	2 951
Japan	1954	1 012	—
OATS			
Germany, Western	1955	969	2 477
Canada	1955	—	6 323
MAIZE			
Italy	1955	—	*4 000
Mexico	1951	4 458	—
United States	1955	—	79 196
Union of S. Africa[2]	1954	—	3 318
MILLET AND SORGHUM			
United States : Sorgh.	1955	5 353	5 809
India:[2] Millet	1953	20 148	8 845
	1954	18 930	7 822
RICE			
Italy	1955	—	*845
United States	1955	—	2 279
Brazil	1953	2 425	3 367
Indonesia	1954	6 702	11 793
Japan	1955	—	14 819
Thailand[2]	1954	4 524	5 709
SUGAR CANE AND CANE SUGAR[3]			
Puerto Rico[4]	1954	—	1 046
United States	1954	115	553
China (Taiwan)	1953	—	720
	1954	—	755
Philippines	1953	265	1 301
	1954	268	1 257
	1955	—	1 078
Union of S. Africa[5]	1955	—	*835
SUGAR BEETS AND BEET SUGAR[3]			
Czechoslovakia	1955	—	*765
Germany, Western	1954	—	1 313
	1955	262	—
Poland	1955	*388	*1 220
United States	1953	302	1 647
	1954	354	1 853
POTATOES			
Denmark	1955	93	—
Germany, Western	1955	1 190	—
Netherlands[6]	1934-38	144	2 825
	1948-50	199	4 973
	1951	163	3 954
	1952	170	4 522
	1953	159	3 843
	1954	171	4 148
	1955	152	—
Spain	1954	355	3 939
Canada	1955	—	1 621
United States	1955	—	10 542
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1955	—	888
Brazil	1954	107	958
Japan	1955	376	—
Korea, South	1954	46	394
DRY BEANS			
Spain	1954	101	96
Brazil	[7]1953	2 199	1 544
Japan	1954	211	155
Ruanda Urundi	1954	314	264
DRY PEAS			
United Kingdom	1955	59	—
Belgian Congo	1954	129	71
BROAD BEANS			
Spain	1954	—	111
United Kingdom	1955	36	—
CHICK PEAS			
India[8]	1953	7 994	4 852
WINE			
France	1955	—	5 893
Portugal[1]	1955	—	1 050
CITRUS FRUIT			
Spain : Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	1 305
Lemons	1954	—	48
United States : Oranges and tangerines	1954	—	5 291
Lemons	1954	—	516
Brazil : Oranges and tangerines	[7]1953	—	1 392
BANANAS			
Spain	1954	—	214
SOYBEANS			
United States[9]	1955	—	10 201
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[9]	1955	—	794
COTTONSEED			
United States	1955	—	5 210
Egypt[2]	1955	763	756
LINSEED			
Canada	1955	—	539
Argentina[2]	1954	641	414
TOBACCO			
India[1]	1955	348	252
COTTON (Lint)			
United States	1955	—	3 020
Brazil	1954	2 497	—
India[2]	1955	[10]5 331	—
Egypt[2]	1955	763	393
JUTE			
Brazil	1954	22	23
India[2]	1955	543	—
MEAT[11]			
Germany, Western : Beef and veal	1954	—	757
Netherlands Beef and veal	1954	—	193
Union of S. Africa[12] Beef and veal	1954	—	252
Pork		—	42
Mutton and lamb		—	92
Total		—	386
MILK (Cow)			
Netherlands	1954	—	5 882
Norway	1954	—	1 590
Sweden	1954	—	4 353
Australia[13]	1955	—	6 187
BUTTER			
Australia[13]	1955	—	196
CHEESE			
Italy	1952	—	310
	1953	—	327
	1954	—	336

NOTE : 1955 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year ending in year stated. — [2]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [3]Area data generally refer to area harvested for sugar ; production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [4]Restricted crop, calendar year 1955. — [5]Crop year beginning in May of year stated. — [6]Series revised to include area and marketing of early potatoes. — [7]In national statistics, year 1954. — [8]Soybeans for beans. — [9]Picked and threshed. — [10]First estimate. Corresponding estimate for 1954/55 was 5,208 thousand hectares. — [11]Excluding production from imported live animals, but including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [12]Excluding animals slaughtered in villages. — [13]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year stated.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1955 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres de superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [2]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [3]Les données relatives à la superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées pour le sucre ; les données relatives à la production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [4]Production contrôlée, année civile 1955. — [5]Campagne agricole commençant en mai de l'année indiquée. — [6]Série revisée pour inclure la superficie et la vente des pommes de terre nouvelles. — [7]Dans les statistiques nationales, année 1954. — [8]Soja pour les fèves. — [9]Arachides récoltées et battues. — [10]Première estimation ; l'estimation correspondante pour 1954/55 était de 5 208 mille hectares. — [11]Non compris la viande provenant des animaux importés sur pieds, mais y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pieds. — [12]Non compris les animaux abattus dans les villages. — [13]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	209	217	238	244	332	499	452	500
Belgium[2]	161	176	190	[3]196	506	574	589	*720
Czechoslovakia	*820	...	...	...	[1] 486	...	...	...
Denmark	79	71	85	66	283	283	292	265
Finland	185	125	150	...	295	218	235	*190
France	4 258	4 219	4 491	4 551	7 806	8 981	10 566	10 285
Germany, Western[2]	948	1 155	1 107	1 171	2 346	3 180	2 893	3 378
Greece	824	1 045	1 028	1 040	830	1 400	1 218	1 330
Hungary	*1 410	...	...	...	*1 820	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	168	143	197	145	372	417	497	*430
Italy	4 704	4 770	4 770	4 754	7 004	9 056	7 251	8 300
Netherlands	95	65	110	89	342	249	397	350
Norway	32	17	20	18	70	39	41	30
Poland	1 441	...	...	...	1 752	...	1 752	...
Portugal	689	754	771	758	445	690	748	400
Romania	[4]*2 400	...	...	...	[4]*2 600	...	...	...
Spain[5]	[6]3 967	[3]4 312	4 287	[3]4 284	[6]3 238	[3]3 041	4 798	[3]3 922
Sweden	321	387	432	353	713	988	1 020	747
Switzerland[2]	97	96	101	[3]103	253	245	345	[3]260
United Kingdom	906	897	994	796	2 429	2 707	2 828	2 514
Yugoslavia[5]	1 827	1 894	1 854	[3]1 904	2 299	2 517	1 385	[3]2 438
Total	*27 540*	*28 650*	*29 270*	*28 920*	*40 540*	*46 580*	*46 240*	*47 130*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 586	10 324	9 820	8 702	11 063	16 710	8 407	13 563
Mexico	585	657	777	...	522	671	830	1 200
United States	28 319	27 381	21 736	19 172	30 960	31 829	26 394	24 917
Total	*39 530*	*38 400*	*32 370*	*28 590*	*42 600*	*49 230*	*35 650*	*39 700*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 706	4 996	5 462	[7]5 413	5 380	6 200	7 690	...
Brazil	606	910	933	...	458	772	871	...
Chile	805	761	762	780	935	955	1 078	...
Colombia	168	...	162	...	116	*140	146	...
Peru	152	172	...	...	137	169	...	...
Uruguay	500	737	745	765	468	819	832	*830
Total	*7 050*	*7 840*	*8 380*	*8 350*	*7 550*	*9 120*	*10 870*	...
ASIA								
China								
22 provinces	*21 410	...	...	...	*21 880	*21 700	...	...
Manchuria	*750	...	...	...	[7]*760	...	...	...
India	9 078	9 828	10 647	10 862	5 930	7 500	7 999	8 676
Iran	2 030	*2 300	* 2 300	...	1 825	*2 240	*2 100	*2 500
Iraq	929	1 182	1 390	1 485	424	762	1 160	483
Japan	754	685	671	661	1 283	1 374	1 516	1 469
Korea, South	103	107	116	...	98	90	131	...
Lebanon	71	70	70	70	51	50	60	63
Pakistan	4 178	3 856	4 310	4 273	3 793	2 428	3 742	3 184
Syria	908	1 314	1 347	...	839	870	965	...
Turkey[8]	4 463	6 547	6 556	7 225	3 849	8 130	5 010	7 420
Total	*47 100*	*51 100*	*52 800*	*53 700*	*42 800*	*48 000*	*47 500*	*49 500*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 513	1 782	1 971	1 898	972	1 101	1 382	*1 300
Egypt	603	752	754	640	1 088	1 547	1 729	1 451
French Morocco	1 097	1 383	1 547	*1 470	691	1 113	1 205	*950
Kenya[9]	93	117	...	...	110	121	...	...
Tunisia	808	821	1 358	*790	417	580	606	*410
Union of South Africa[9]	952	1 220	1 156	1 199	522	576	535	...
Total	*5 630*	*6 660*	*7 500*	*6 700*	*4 150*	*5 400*	*5 940*	*5 100*
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 922	4 351	4 249	4 249	5 381	5 388	4 534	5 171
New Zealand	56	44	40	...	156	130	109	...
Total	*5 000*	*4 400*	*4 290*	*4 290*	*5 500*	*5 520*	*4 640*	*5 280*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**131 900**	**137 100**	**134 600**	**130 600**	**143 100**	**163 800**	**150 800**	**157 500**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Includes spelt. — [3]Includes estimate of spelt. — [4]1948 and 1949. — [5]1948. — [6]Data for spelt available for 1949 and 1950 only. — [7]Sown area. — [8]1948 and 1950. — [9]On farms and estates. — [10]Area on farms and estates only ; production, total.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'épeautre. — [3]Y compris une évaluation de l'épeautre. — [4]1948 et 1949. — [5]1948. — [6]Données pour l'épeautre disponibles pour 1949 et 1950 seulement. — [7]Superficie ensemencée. — [8]1948 et 1950. — [9]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [10]Superficie dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines seulement ; production totale.

Table 3. - Rye: Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Seigle: Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	243	220	218	214	347	421	370	400
Belgium	88	82	82	73	227	213	245	...
Czechoslovakia	720	...	...	...	[2]1 233	...	...	...
Denmark	172	131	112	76	400	331	277	190
Finland	141	91	93	...	211	130	132	...
France	530	408	405	388	631	467	514	429
Germany, Western	1 411	1 394	1 531	1 476	3 019	3 280	4 100	3 498
Greece	52	68	62	58	44	67	49	57
Hungary	[2]650	...	...	...	780	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	3
Italy	99	93	86	82	123	130	115	125
Luxembourg	7	5	5	6	13	10	11	12
Netherlands	178	171	166	154	440	431	512	457
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	[2]5 130	...	...	...	[2]6 520	...	...	...
Portugal	263	266	254	251	148	183	190	129
Spain	616	598	613	600	466	406	526	491
Sweden	141	132	149	95	281	297	301	176
Switzerland	13	15	15	15	32	37	45	38
United Kingdom	27	28	18	8	54	67	40	19
Yugoslavia	254	298	276	278	246	309	191	263
Total	*12 100*	*11 750*	*11 790*	*11 560*	*17 600*	*16 450*	*17 930*	*17 970*
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	601	605	344	315	412	731	360	382
United States	723	560	695	842	553	461	602	723
Total	*1 320*	*1 160*	*1 040*	*1 160*	*960*	*1 190*	*960*	*1 110*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	673	836	1 110	...	404	607	844	...
Brazil	22	28	28	...	17	17	18	...
Chile	8	8	8	...	5	7	...	...
Ecuador	14	3	3	...	5	1	2	...
Total	*720*	*880*	*1 150*	...	*430*	*630*	*870*	...
ASIA								
Japan	5	2	1	1	7	2	2	2
Korea, South	[3]38	32	35	...	[3]24	21	27	...
Turkey	455	649	613	650	411	730	470	700
Total	*510*	*690*	*660*	*690*	*450*	*760*	*500*	*730*
AFRICA								
Algeria	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
French Morocco	3	3	3	...	1	1	2	...
Union of South Africa	[3], [4]34	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Total	*40*	...	...	...	*20*	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	24	37	...	...	10	17	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 700**	**14 600**	**14 700**	**14 700**	**19 500**	**19 100**	**20 300**	**20 600**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1949 and 1950. — [4]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1949 et 1950. — [4]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Coffee : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 4. - Café : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Costa Rica	49	56	56	...	20.6	33.0	23.3	*33.8
Cuba	*89	...	...	...	33.5	27.0	35.7	38.5
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	25.0	34.4	*31.6	*26.3
El Salvador	*123	99	...	...	*80.7	78.0	59.9	75.9
Guadeloupe	3	3	...	...	0.4	0.4	...	...
Guatemala[4]	*147	191	...	...	55.5	58.3	60.6	...
Haiti	...	...	...	...	*37.8	*37.0	*46.1	*33.0
Honduras	39	72	86	...	16.8	15.1	18.1	...
Mexico	159	205	...	...	64.2	87.6	81.3	106 5
Nicaragua	*66	57	...	...	17.6	17.1	*17.2	...
Panama	*16	...	...	...	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.8
Puerto Rico	*68	62	62	...	9.8	7.9	14.3	*8 8
Total	...	...	...	...	*375*	*420*	*415*	*435*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil	2 555	2 823	2 919	3 005	1 059.1	1 125.4	1 110.6	1 037.0
Colombia	[2] 656	...	...	...	336.3	384.3	405.6	*390.0
Ecuador	70	76	...	...	16.8	20.7	24.2	...
Peru	9	8	13	...	4.9	8.9	9.6	*10.2
Surinam	2	2	2	2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Venezuela	[3]322	...	...	...	43.8	54.0	41.3	53.4
Total	...	...	...	...	*1 465*	*1 600*	*1 595*	*1 525*
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam								
Laos	[5]	1	2	...	[5]1.4	0.1	0.7	...
Viet-Nam	...	3	11	2	...	1.6	4.7	1.5
India	91	97	...	...	20.8	23.9	29.9	24.6
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	*31.4	46.8	62.3	...
Estates	35	44	45	43	(10.6)	(13.2)	(22.4)	14.2
Philippines	10	14	...	...	3.7	5.7	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	[3]5.4	*4.0	*4.8	*4.2
Total	...	...	...	...	*66*	*85*	*110*	*90*
AFRICA								
Angola	[7]127	232	...	...	[6]45.8	*55.0	*75.0	*60.0
Belgian Congo	58	54	56	59	20.1	20.5	22.7	27.1
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	*22.0	*42.0	*40 0	*45.8
French Cameroons	23	30	*24	...	7.1	11.5	*8.0	*10.2
French Equatorial Africa	15	...	...	...	4.8	*2.4	*4.0	*4.3
French West Africa	174	234	245	...	44.6	61.1	86.5	*93.9
Kenya[9]	23	22	...	...	7.7	12.4	11.5	12.5
Madagascar	80	119	*125	...	28.3	41.3	*47.4	*45.0
Ruanda Urund[10]	20	31	31	31	9.9	13.5	14 6	14.0
Tanganyika	41	44	47	...	15.2	16.8	15 0	20.9
Uganda	76	102	103	...	32.7	37.2	35 7	64.5
Total	...	...	...	...	*250*	*325*	*375*	*415*
OCEANIA								
Hawaii[10]	1	1	1	...	2.7	3.7	3 7	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*4*	*5*	*5*	...
WORLD TOTAL	...	...	...	...	**2 160**	**2 435**	**2 500**	**2 470**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948 and 1950. — [4]Registered production only, representing about 90% of total production. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]1950. — [7]1949. — [8]Exports. — [9]On estates. — [10]Parchment coffee.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948 et 1950. — [4]Seulement la production enregistrée ; celle-ci représente environ 90% de la production totale. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]1950. — [7]1949. — [8]Exportations. — [9]Dans les grands domaines. — [10]Café en parchemin.

Table 5. - Cacao beans: Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 5. - Fèves de cacao: Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Dominica	—	—	—	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	...
Grenada	6	7	...	...	2.3	3.1	*2.7	*3.2
Jamaica	...	...	*5	...	2.1	2.0	2.4	*2.4
St. Lucia	[2]1	1	1	...	*0.4	0.6	0.7	...
Trinidad and Tobago[3]	[4]73	...	...	...	7.9	*9.7	* 7.4	*8.4
Costa Rica	[5]21	...	...	...	*4.6	*5.5	*6.1	*7.0
Cuba	[6]6	...	...	...	*3.0	*2.5	*3.4	*2.5
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	*29.5	*38.0	*29.7	*38.1
Guadeloupe	—	—	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...
Guatemala	[2]1	1	...	...	[5]0.6	1.1	...	...
Haiti	...	...	...	...	*1.8	*2.0	*2.3	*1.1
Martinique	—	—	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
Mexico	28	30	28	...	7.3	9.1	8.4	*10.3
Panama	[7]7	...	...	..	*2.3	*1.4	*1.8	*1.9
Total	...	.	...	..	*63*	*75*	*67*	*77*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	...	.	.	2	[1]0.1	...	...	0.1
Brazil[8]	265	284	340	353	140.9	96.9	*123.1	*168.9
Colombia	32	32	...	...	13.1	15.0	15.0	15.0
Ecuador[3]	[7]104	150	166	...	22.3	24.4	23.5	*25.3
Peru	14	15	14	...	3.8	5.0	4.1	*5.1
Venezuela	[7]70	*70	*70	*70	18.6	16.0	16.0	15.0
Total	...	...	...	..	*199*	*158*	*182*	*230*
ASIA								
Ceylon	[8]8	...	...	..	*2.4	*2.9	*3.0	*3.2
Indonesia[9]	5	4	4	4	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2
Philippines	...	2	1	...	0.8	1.4	1.9	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*4*	*5*	*6*	*6*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	15	8	10	13	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6
French Cameroons	141	...	...	...	45.2	*51.5	*56.8	*58.0
French Equatorial Africa	4	...	...	...	2.0	2.9	*2.7	*3.0
French Togoland	10	10	...	...	3.8	5.4	*11.2	*17.3
French West Africa	*176	187	176	...	52.6	62.0	56.3	*65.9
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland[3]	...	...	...	...	266.9	* 250.9	[10]214.1	[10]*223.7
Liberia	[7]1	. .	...	...	*0.8	0.6	...	...
Madagascar	...	1	...	...	0.3	0.3	...	...
Nigeria and British Cameroons[3]	[11]231	. .	...	...	107.8	110.0	101.6	*89.8
São Tomé and Principe	...	...	...	...	*7.6	*8.4	*7.2	*7.7
Spanish Guinea	...	.	...	...	15.6	16.8	20.0	*18.0
Total	...	.	...	...	*505*	*513*	*480*	*500*
OCEANIA								
New Guinea	...	2	3	...	[7]0.2	0.5	0.7	...
New Hebrides	[7]2	...	...	...	0.8	1.0	0.9	*0.9
Western Samoa (N. Z.)	...	.	.	.	*2.6	2.2	3.8	*2.7
Total	...	.	.	...	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*
WORLD TOTAL	...	...	...	...	**775**	**755**	**740**	**820**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1950. — [3]Seasonal purchases for export. — [4]1948. — [5]1949. — [6]Crop year beginning 1 May. — [7]1948 and 1949. — [8]On estates only. — [9]1949 and 1950. — [10]An additional quantity of cacao beans, roughly about 5,000 metric tons in 1953 and 8,500 metric tons in 1954, produced in the Gold Coast and moved across the border for marketing in the French territories, is included in continental and world totals. — [11]1948 and 1950.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1950. — [3]Achats saisonniers pour l'exportation. — [4]1948. — [5]1949. — [6]Campagne agricole commençant le 1er mai. — [7]1948 et 1949. — [8]Dans les grands domaines seulement. — [9]1949 et 1950. — [10]Une quantité supplémentaire, estimée à 5 000 tonnes en 1953 et à 8 500 tonnes en 1954, de fèves récoltées en Côte-de-l'Or et transportées au-delà de la frontière pour être vendues en territoires français, est comprise dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux. — [11]1948 et 1950.

Table 6. - Tea : Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 6. - Thé : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina[2]	2	3	5	...	0.8	1.2	2.4	...
Brazil[2]	2	5	5	5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0 7
Peru[2]	1	2	2	...	0.2	0.6	*0.7	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam Viet-Nam	...	...	...	...	[4]0.6	4.6	5.6	6.0
Ceylon[3]	225	231	232	233	*140.2	143.7	155.6	166.3
China								
22 provincies[5]	.	.	.	...	(*10.0)	(*8.0)	(*8.0)	...
Taiwan (Formosa)[3]	35	38	39	.	9.4	11.6	11.9	...
India[3]	313	314	319	320	267.6	306.3	278.6	*292.2
Indonesia[6]	57	67	67	67	25.2	37.3	37.0	46 9
Iran[7]	[8]9	..	..	.	[4]4.8	*4.0	.	...
Japan[3]	27	30	33	35	33.4	[10]57.2	[10]57.0	68.0
Malaya, Federation of[9,11]	3	3	[2*]4	...	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1
Pakistan[3]	30	30	30	30	*21.5	*23.4	24.6	*24.8
Total	...	...	...	...	*505*	*590*	*575*	*620*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo[11]	1	2	2	3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
Kenya[11]	7	8	9	*9	5.6	6.7	5.8	7.9
Mauritius	1	1	1	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.5
Mozambique	*8	*10	*10	...	*2.4	*3.5	*3.0	*6.0
Nyasaland	8	9	*10	. .	6.4	*7.1	*6.1	...
Southern Rhodesia[11,12]	1	1	1	1	0 3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Tanganyika[2]	4	4	4	...	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
Uganda[2]	2	3	3	. .	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.9
Total	...	...	...	...	*18*	*21*	*20*	*25*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	...	...	...	...	**525**	**615**	**600**	**650**

NOTE : Data refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]Planted or cultivated area. — [3]Mature or area of plucking. — [4]Exports. — [5]Exports (incomplete) ; not included in continental and world totals. — [6]Mature area of estates at the end of the year and estate production including processed raw product purchased from native growers. — [7]Years beginning 21 March. — [8]1948 and 1950. — [9]1948 and 1949. — [10]The International Tea Committee figures for 1952 and 1953 are 46,000 metric tons and 44,600 metric tons, respectively. — [11]On estates. — [12]Planted areas as at 30 September and production for the crop years ending 30 September.

NOTE : Les données se rapportent à l'année civile, sauf indication contraire.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Superficie plantée ou cultivée. — [3]Plantations parvenues à maturité ou superficie sur laquelle s'effectue la cueillette. — [4]Exportations. — [5]Exportations (données incomplètes) ; non comprises dans les totaux continentaux et mondiaux. — [6]Superficie arrivée à maturité dans les grands domaines, à la fin de l'année, et production des grands domaines, y compris les quantités de feuilles vertes préparées achetées aux cultivateurs indigènes. — [7]Années commençant le 21 mars. — [8]1948 et 1950. — [9]1948 et 1949. — [10]Les chiffres de la Commission internationale du thé, pour les années 1952 et 1953, sont de 46 000 tonnes et de 44 600 tonnes respectivement. — [11]Dans les grands domaines. — [12]Superficies plantées au 30 septembre et production pour les campagnes agricoles finissant le 30 septembre.

Table 7. - Tobacco: Area and production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 7. - Tabac : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium	2	2	2	2	3.5	4.8	4.1	4.1
Bulgaria	*29	*24	*26	*26	*31.7	*22.7	*29.5	*29.5
Czechoslovakia	[3]*6	*6	*8	*8	[3]*8.5	*8.2	*9.1	*9.1
France	29	28	29	29	47.0	49.4	57.0	56.9
Germany, Western	10	9	10	10	24.0	23.0	22.0	22.0
Greece	83	76	88	106	47.0	39.5	61.0	67.5
Hungary	[2]21	*18	*20	*20	[2]27.0	*11.3	*18.1	*18.1
Italy	57	53	50	47	75.0	73.0	68.3	66.1
Poland	16	*16	*16	*16	[3]*20.8	*20.4	*20.4	*20.4
Romania	[3]*28	*22	*33	*33	[4]18.0	*11.3	*19.1	*17.8
Spain	10	19	21	23	15.0	29.8	31.7	30.0
Yugoslavia	35	29	34	38	25.3	14.8	30.0	29.0
Total	340	310	350	370	360	320	390	390
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	43	37	41	53	58.5	63.4	63.1	83.8
Cuba	54	56	*62	*63	34.2	*43.1	*50.2	*47.5
Dominican Republic	*18	*18	*18	*21	22.7	17.4	*15.6	*18.8
Mexico	35	35	36	*39	34.8	36.0	36.7	*41 8
Puerto Rico	14	14	16	14	11.9	15.6	15.5	15 4
United States	644	717	661	674	903.9	1 022.5	934.1	1 014.4
Total	820	890	850	880	1 070	1 210	1 130	1 230
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	29	38	33	32	30.5	38.5	32.6	28.2
Brazil	144	154	168	175	113.4	106.3	132.1	134 3
Chile	4	2	1	...	7.1	5.0	2.6	...
Colombia	19	20	*26	*32	20.1	22.0	*25.5	*29.5
Paraguay	7	8	*7	*8	7.3	8.6	7.5	*9.4
Venezuela	9	10	11	6	6.8	10.4	8.4	5.1
Total	220	240	250	260	190	200	220	220
ASIA								
Associated States of Cambodia	[5]7	8	...	...	[4]4.5	4.5	...	...
Laos	[5]2	2	...	...	[4]0.8	0.8	...	...
Viet-Nam	...	10	10	...	[4]4.3	6.8	7.4	...
Burma	[4]48	*56	*55	*53	44.0	46.7	47.8	*48.3
China (22 provinces)	[3]*550	*566	*567	*567	[3]*630.0	[3]*590.0	*600.0	*610.0
India	336	288	363	360	255.0	209.3	244.9	260.1
Indonesia								
Estates	14	12	13	*12	7.5	7.9	10.6	*8.0
Farms	[6]95	130	89	...	...	75.7	...	...
Iran	*15	*16	*27	*19	14.7	*13.4	*18.5	*14.6
Iraq	*4	*6	8	*10	*3.9	*4.2	*7.7	*10.5
Japan	50	55	66	69	85.9	95.5	102.0	113 0
Korea, South	[5]18	17	14	*25	*28.6	16.9	14.9	*29.7
Pakistan	66	74	70	78	64.3	81.3	75.2	92 5
Philippines	38	39	44	*49	23 8	22.4	26.1	*24 0
Thailand	26	43	53	54	17.3	42.4	49.8	52 6
Turkey	114	130	159	155	83.2	88.7	113.5	100.0
Total	1 430	1 500	1 600	1 610	1 350	1 350	1 410	1 470
AFRICA								
Algeria	30	*28	35	*28	20.2	21.3	29.5	*18.4
Northern Rhodesia	7	9	6	6	3.5	[7]4.9	[7]3 9	3.2
Nyasaland	57	...	...	...	14.1	16 4	15 0	12 0
Southern Rhodesia[7]	61	72	69	70	42.6	48.3	55 2	54 9
Union of South Africa	25	...	...	...	21.9	20.0	18 2	17 2
Total	250	270	270	250	140	150	170	150
OCEANIA								
Australia	2	3	3	4	1.8	3.0	3.0	2 9
New Zealand	2	1	1	*1	2.3	2.2	1.9	*2.4
Total	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**3 060**	**3 210**	**3 320**	**3 380**	**3 110**	**3 240**	**3 330**	**3 470**

[1]1954, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1948 and 1950. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]1950. — [7]On farms and estates.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1948 et 1950. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]1950. — [7]Dans les exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Grapes for wine and wine production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 8. - Raisins à cuve et production vinicole, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Grapes for wine - Raisins à cuve				Wine - Vin			
	1948-50	1952	1953	1954	1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EUROPE								
Austria	*140	*96	*106	*210	98	67	74	147
Bulgaria	*380	*300	...	...	*180	*230	...	...
Czechoslovakia	54	*58	*58	*58	28	*38	*38	*38
France	*7 739	*8 045	*8 826	*9 086	5 184	5 388	5 911	6 086
Germany, Western	*290	*347	*314	*397	208	250	226	285
Greece	645	480	512	738	386	340	386	414
Hungary	*470	*490	...	...	312	*300	...	...
Italy	6 200	6 856	7 761	7 418	4 083	4 485	5 254	5 013
Luxembourg	*20	*15	*15	*14	12	10	11	10
Malta	*4	*4	*4	...	*2	*3	*3	...
Portugal	1 182	829	1 678	1 584	828	580	1 174	1 108
Azores	[2]12	...	...	...	[2]8	...	...	...
Madeira	*10	*10	...	...	*8	*8	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	*386	*410	*410	*410
Spain	2 210	2 666	3 435	2 674	1 366	1 789	2 346	1 750
Switzerland	89	86	80	89	64	63	63	60
Yugoslavia	*667	549	669	488	382	315	382	285
Total	*20 700*	*21 500*	*24 900*	*24 200*	*13 540*	*14 280*	*16 820*	*16 160*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada[3]	18	20	...	...	*12	*14	...	...
Mexico	*2	*2	*2	*2	*1	*1	*1	*1
United States[3]	1 208	1 230	1 083	1 188	*845	*861	*758	*832
Total	*1 228*	*1 252*	*1 105*	*1 210*	*858*	*876*	*773*	*847*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 411	...	1 369	...	1 143	*1 300	1 069	...
Brazil	*145	*184	*133	*133	81	*102	*74	*74
Chile	*473	*510	*490	...	340	367	353	...
Peru[4]	*23	*20	*14	...	15	14	*10	...
Uruguay	113	141	140	...	83	97	...	90
Total	*2 160*	*2 550*	*2 150*	*2 900*	*1 660*	*1 880*	*1 600*	*2 180*
ASIA								
Cyprus	*24	*18	...	...	15	10	18	16
Iran	*1	*1	*1	*1	—	—	—	—
Israel[4]	6	8	10	13	6	6	5	8
Japan	6	10	12	9	4	6	8	6
Turkey[4]	...	...	...	...	*14*	*20*	*20*	*24
Total	*60*	*70*	*80*	*80*	*40*	*40*	*50*	*55*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 753	1 564	2 322	2 451	1 381	1 232	1 829	1 930
French Morocco	*68	83	166	*248	52	59	119	*191
Libya	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Madagascar	*1	*1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tunisia	*103	*87	*86	*133	80	67	66	*102
Union of South Africa	365	398	401	...	232	254	*255	*255
Total	*2 300*	*2 140*	*2 980*	*3 240*	*1 750*	*1 610*	*2 270*	*2 480*
OCEANIA								
Australia	157	166	170	137	139	142	146	115
New Zealand	3	2	...	...	3	*2	*2	...
Total	*160*	*168*	*172*	*139*	*142*	*144*	*148*	*117*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**26 600**	**27 700**	**31 400**	**31 800**	**18 000**	**18 800**	**21 700**	**21 800**

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]1950. — [3]Production of natural wine estimated at 70 % of the weight of grapes crushed. — [4]Industrial production of wine, excluding brandy and spirits.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1950. — [3]Production de vin naturel estimée à 70 % du poids du raisin vinifié. — [4]Production industrielle de vin, à l'exclusion de l'eau-de-vie et des spiritueux.

Table 9. - Butter : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 9. - Beurre : Production, 1948-50, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Type of production	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques				
EUROPE						
Austria	Total	24	25	29	30	31
Belgium	Total	67	72	74	83	91
Czechoslovakia	Factory	[1]23	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Total	152	168	154	173	181
Finland	Total	45	54	59	63	*68
France	Total	240	275	234	275	...
Germany, Western	Total	235	196	303	322	339
Greece[2]	Total	4	6	5	7	...
Ireland, Rep. of	Total	54	50	50	54	59
Italy	Total	53	60	58	59	62
Luxembourg	Total	3	4	4	4	4
Netherlands	Total	83	84	73	83	81
Norway	Total	18	17	16	18	16
Portugal	Factory	1	2	2	3	3
Sweden	Total	102	109	96	100	*94
Switzerland	Total	16	25	22	24	28
United Kingdom	Total	19	14	14	20	31
	Factory	(11)	(6)	(6)	(16)	(21)
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	Total	148	130	139	148	152
Cuba	Factory	[1]1	...	...	*2	...
Honduras[4]	Total	4	4	3	4	4
United States	Total	735	659	643	739	753
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	Factory	42	43	46	58	63
Brazil[5]	Factory	22	20	26	25	24
Chile	Factory	[6]1	...	...	...	...
Peru	Total	2	2	2	2	...
Uruguay	Total	2	3	4	4	...
Venezuela	Factory	2	1	1	2	2
ASIA						
India[7]	Total	...	...	514	598	...
Iran[3]	Total	[6]40	40	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	[6]24	...	...	...	...
Israel	Total	—	1	1	1	...
Japan	Factory	2	3	4	5	7
Syria[8]	Factory	[6]6	6	7	12	...
AFRICA						
Eritrea	Total	5	4	2	2	...
Kenya[4,10]	Total	3	4	4	4	4
Southern Rhodesia[10]	Total	1	—	—	—	—
South West Africa	Total	5	5	4	4	5
Union of South Africa	Total	28	34	32	35	37
OCEANIA						
Australia[4]	Total	170	167	137	170	163
New Zealand[4]	Total	168	187	197	205	188

[1]1948. — [2]Made of milk from cows, buffaloes, ewes, and goats. — [3]1948 and 1949. — [4]Twelve-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — [5]Government inspected only. — [6]1950. — [7]Mainly ghee ; based on 1951 livestock census. — [8]1949. — [9]1949 and 1950. — [10]Production on farms and estates.

[1]1948. — [2]Fabriqué avec du lait de vache, de bufflonne, de brebis et de chèvre. — [3]1948 et 1949. — [4]Période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [5]Beurre soumis à l'inspection gouvernementale. — [6]1950. — [7]Principalement le ghee ; basé sur le recensement du cheptel de 1951. — [8]1949. — [9]1949 et 1950. — [10]Production dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55

Country / Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
France	98	137	273	598	71	199	134	108	494	355	310	541	927	615	251
Sweden	4	34	111	62	20	53	91	99	161	95	86	38	70	56	25
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*40	*60	*100	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...
Total	*170*	*200*	*450*	*710*	*160*	*290*	*250*	*310*	*720*	*500*	*450*	*670*	*1 030*	*700*	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*250	*150	*150	*200	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 558	2 933	2 677	2 092	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 574	599
United States[1]	3 256	2 211	1 494	1 858	2 714	1 782	1 877	1 138	1 182	1 780	1 466	1 870	2 324	1 772	736
Total	*5 618*	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 583*	*4 272*	*4 715*	*4 554*	*3 230*	*2 546*	*3 483*	*3 242*	*3 929*	*3 815*	*3 346*	*1 335*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina[2]	224	200	764	899	156	635	784	937	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	299
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	29	11	7	22	54	32	122	98	190	87	...
Total	*249*	*243*	*794*	*1 023*	*185*	*646*	*791*	*959*	*700*	*621*	*971*	*915*	*1 243*	*922*	...
ASIA															
Iraq	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	*26	*66	...	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	7	20	65	118	56	64	91	60	28	8	...
Turkey	55	152	218	100	193	154	103	150	274	343	283	48	13	58	16
Total	*55*	*188*	*294*	*180*	*200*	*174*	*168*	*268*	*330*	*407*	*378*	*134*	*107*	...	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	2	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	18	13
French Morocco	6	7	20	53	17	1	—	15	38	26	36	37	73	66	22
Tunisia[3]	5	65	52	39	53	63	60	41	32	44	31	78	34	42	3
Total	*13*	*74*	*72*	*98*	*70*	*65*	*60*	*58*	*70*	*70*	*67*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*38*
OCEANIA															
Australia	677	681	485	641	652	963	688	417	408	429	479	730	699	658	175
WORLD TOTAL	**7 100**	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**5 900**	**7 150**	**6 800**	**5 550**	**5 100**	**5 750**	**5 850**	**6 850**	**7 200**	**6 050**	**2 300**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	92	81	38	58	67	163	49	30	37	35	33	73	77	50	50
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	110	134	234	140	180	194	227	180	123	155	18
Denmark	13	21	33	95	—	29	—	16	42	73	62	114	113	91	52
Finland	75	73	45	66	39	117	69	24	51	37	32	90	83	57	16
France	170	103	68	54	64	55	79	57	63	73	76	45	62	35	26
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	383	610	483	377	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	407
Greece	119	63	37	79	47	89	53	—	6	91	57	7	36	218	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	92	61	38	48	11	10	13	37	60	48	5
Italy	452	311	156	128	348	371	276	176	102	70	34	60	184	234	89
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	227	170	357	221	204	147	156	300	175	186	88
Norway	86	84	74	96	53	133	68	71	76	80	83	95	108	96	32
Portugal	40	35	22	19	54	23	16	25	24	22	41	19	12	4	—
Spain[3]	22	15	200	70	27	22	206	256	175	163	265	12	4	...	...
Sweden	59	61	8	3	17	16	25	2	4	—	—	1	2	9	—
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	65	93	104	87	118	113	85	66	80	140	21
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	1 012	1 365	1 322	1 066	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	391
Yugoslavia	55	244	139	282	*280	*280	*100	*100	79	276	141	336	384	268	...
Total	*3 572*	*3 416*	*2 947*	*3 466*	*2 885*	*3 731*	*3 479*	*2 696*	*2 793*	*2 818*	*3 331*	*3 744*	*3 339*	*3 449*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (conc.)															
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
British West Indies[4]	55	52	50	58	47	41	50	44	56	46	56	65	43	67	17
Cuba[4]	47	69	*45	51	50	67	34	41	53	49	41	57	39	66	16
Mexico[4]	110	85	41	—	85	50	53	56	58	13	—	—	—	—	—
United States	250	195	60	30	61	119	38	62	39	94	20	23	11	67	10
Others[4]	65	64	74	72	61	70	72	68	64	77	42	73	74	97	20
Total	*530*	*470*	*270*	*210*	*300*	*350*	*250*	*270*	*270*	*280*	*160*	*220*	*170*	*300*	*63*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Bolivia[4]	22	24	25	26	23	14	31	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	2
Brazil	341	353	408	403	342	411	445	458	269	456	425	497	400	*290	...
Chile[4]	29	58	37	70	1	1	29	60	5	58	66	119	68	26	3
Peru	56	61	66	47	62	44	*75	*75	56	56	81	*50	26	*30	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	47	51	31	56	57	48	46	48	61	61	...
Others[4]	48	102	66	65	36	41	53	56	46	66	73	60	48	80	12
Total	*540*	*640*	*650*	*700*	*510*	*560*	*610*	*670*	*460*	*700*	*720*	*800*	*630*	*550*	...
ASIA															
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	89	105	111	99	82	74	103	23	78	101	16
India	1 023	342	171	132	394	712	521	113	9	39	40	90	191	207	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	...	31	34	77	49	57	38	25	31	39	...	6
Israel	63	78	80	101	101	62	*92	*100	67	61	108	93	77	109	...
Japan	422	309	592	484	*232	*381	406	700	479	782	564	402	479	516	325
Korea[4]	*20	*50	*40	18	47	53	64	2	6	51	46	—	10	18	12
Lebanon	20	43	43	41	30	21	61	49	24	35	60	34	30	63	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	56	33	47	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	13
Pakistan[4]	...	221	192	2	240	247	367	282	25	4	8	—	—	—	—
Philippines[4]	69	61	*63	84	52	70	62	63	45	70	73	63	92	107	5
Turkey	27	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	152	84	10
Total	*1 800*	*1 280*	*1 370*	*1 080*	*1 270*	*1 720*	*1 810*	*1 510*	*830*	*1 200*	*1 070*	*800*	*1 220*	*1 270*	...
AFRICA															
Algeria	56	17	26	4	21	18	19	7	39	40	5	9	2	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	10	8	15	20	13	1	12	18	17	12	19	10	11	39	6
Egypt	227	233	55	...	156	209	120	86	20	5	—	—	...	..	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	26	18	19	14	23	18	21	24	27	31	*23	10
Union of South Africa	42	48	86	48	20	46	165	59	20	102	86	—	23	80	...
Total	*350*	*325*	*180*	*100*	*228*	*293*	*330*	*193*	*114*	*174*	*134*	*46*	*72*	*142*	...
OCEANIA															
New Zealand	55	46	47	55	37	45	61	51	57	50	53	56	63	48	18
WORLD TOTAL	**7 200**	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 250**	**5 650**	**7 250**	**7 050**	**5 800**	**4 900**	**5 650**	**6 100**	**6 300**	**6 100**	**6 500**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 % ; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72.0 %.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [4]Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports : other quarterly figures are incomplete ; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé ; Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5%; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72,0 %.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les expéditions de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation ; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes ; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Italy	58	69	61	42	75	84	44	40	63	33	41	30	43	37	16
Spain[1]	2	17	14	14	16	20	10	10	10	15	15	15	1	...	...
Total	*60*	*86*	*75*	*56*	*91*	*104*	*54*	*50*	*73*	*48*	*56*	*45*	*44*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States[2]	123	198	174	139	179	108	134	275	250	108	104	93	81	125	62
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	41	43	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	8	7	10	10	9	10	9	12	8	10	10	10	11	16	3
Ecuador	2	14	8	3	—	—	3	39	1	5	4	1	*4	*4	...
Total	*51*	*64*	*19*	*13*	*12*	*10*	*12*	*51*	*9*	*15*	*14*	*11*	*15*	*20*	...
ASIA															
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	83	58	49	98	46	68	43	58	92	85	66	151	38	37	14
Burma	317	315	242	365	214	395	206	155	323	427	293	418	420	355	...
China	*31	*50	*65	*65	*60	*70	*70	*65	*40	*90	*45	*90	*115	*55	*19
Iran	5	15	12	16	31	5	21	4	18	17	12	*16	*16	...	...
Pakistan	51	4	22	35	59	12	5	12	20	14	18	87	33	68	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	26	15	9	*15	*15	*15	*15	*9	*9	*9	*9	61	...	...
Thailand	403	353	335	252	340	392	353	257	254	233	281	241	321	389	99
Total	*911*	*821*	*740*	*840*	*765*	*957*	*713*	*566*	*756*	*875*	*724*	*1 012*	*1 004*	*930*	...
AFRICA															
Egypt	78	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	35	50	29	16
Madagascar	—	10	11	4	15	9	8	14	4	3	3	5	3	4	...
Total	*78*	*14*	*11*	*16*	*15*	*9*	*8*	*14*	*4*	*14*	*3*	*40*	*53*	*33*	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	7	6	8	7	8	5	10	9	8	4	11	6	9	7	4
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	**1 250**	**1 200**	**1 050**	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 250**	**950**	**1 000**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**950**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 200**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	5	6	6	6	8	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	10	4	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	12	6	7	9	10	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	14	9	8
France	19	8	8	15	8	10	7	6	10	19	13	20	21	24	9
Germany, Western	22	15	23	20	41	27	17	8	25	15	18	21	27	23	11
Netherlands	19	7	10	18	11	6	13	8	15	14	11	31	57	38	5
Switzerland	4	3	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	2
United Kingdom	18	14	12	17	15	14	9	11	16	17	18	18	26	35	12
Total	*99*	*59*	*72*	*90*	*100*	*76*	*60*	*49*	*87*	*81*	*76*	*114*	*158*	*139*	*50*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	10	6	7	9	9	7	3	9	11	6	4	11	9	6	...
Cuba	73	54	61	41	56	28	71	100	46	23	47	48	...	...	...
Other[3]	27	20	20	*20	*15	*15	*16	*11	*13	*11	*14	*16	...	...	...
Total	*110*	*80*	*90*	*70*	*80*	*50*	*90*	*130*	*70*	*40*	*65*	*75*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*[3]	*18*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*5	*5	*8	*12	*7	*6	*11	*6	*4	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent): Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country / Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955		
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (conc.)															
ASIA															
British Borneo	13	7	9	8	11	11	11	4	8	6	10	9	...	...	...
Ceylon	100	101	103	101	81	107	107	116	74	136	79	114	73	120	66
Hong Kong	46	59	78	27	99	81	94	38	11	14	31	51	68	71	23
India	*235	*185	*48	153	15	175	3	—	22	86	218	285	208	61	...
Indonesia	102	190	89	64	137	118	52	50	108	40	62	48	4	...	—
Japan	198	245	270	378	209	378	225	266	550	509	216	238	192	474	159
Korea and Ryukyu Islands[3]	*45	46	76	*10	55	104	44	28	*10	*10	*10	*10	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	8	3	2	5	3	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	145	132	125	68	113	125	157	107	49	52	55	116	110	102	42
Philippines[3]	32	16	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	43	—	...	...
Syria	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	...
Total	920	985	801	825	723	1 103	697	610	835	863	687	920	...	...	...
AFRICA															
French West Africa	17	14	18	17	15	27	23	9	9	25	20	14	33	...	7
Mauritius	11	10	15	14	*12	17	14	15	1	6	18	13	19	...	...
Réunion	8	5	7	5	4	*6	*6	13	3	1	8	7	12	...	...
Union of South Africa	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	3	7	...
Total	36	36	40	42	31	50	43	37	23	37	46	42	67	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	1 150	1 000	1 050	950	1 250	1 000	850	1 050	1 000	900	1 200	1 000	1 200	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world total represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Quarterly averages for the years 1951-54 are official imports ; other quarterly figures are the reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Les moyennes trimestrielles pour les années 1951-54 représentent les données officielles d'importation ; les autres chiffres trimestriels ont été calculés d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 15. - Tobacco (concluded)

NOTE : Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 86% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. — [2]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

Tableau 15. - Tabac (fin)

NOTE : Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 86% des importations mondiales.

[1]A partir de 1954, Fédération des Rhodésie et Nyassaland. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [3]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 12. - Coffee : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 12. - Café : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	4.7	5.3	7.0	5.8	13.7	6.7	3.3	4.4	11.4	2.8	1 4	7.8	10.6	10.3
Dominican Republic	3.5	6.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	11.4	11.9	2.1	0.5	9.1	5.7	3.9
El Salvador	16.5	16.6	16.5	17.0	42.8	14.2	3.2	5.7	38 7	9.1	1.3	18.8	31.7	22.7
Guatemala	12.5	15.2	14.1	13.2	23.6	15.8	4.9	12.3	30 6	12.5	1.3	8.6	20.0	18.6
Haiti	6 2	8.1	5.6	6.8	9.8	3.2	1.9	7.5	15.2	5.4	3.7	3.0	*7.6	...
Mexico	12.9	13.1	18.3	17.3	32.4	17.2	8.9	14.9	41.2	9.7	6.3	11.9	31.2	32.5
Total	*56.3*	*64.6*	*66.5*	*66.0*	*129.5*	*57.9*	*23 0*	*56.2*	*149.0*	*41.6*	*14.5*	*59.2*	*106.8*	*90.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	245.4	237.3	233 4	163.7	226.1	166.9	234.3	306.4	206.7	112.0	118.9	217.4	132.7	*178.3
Colombia	72.0	75.5	99.4	86.3	89.4	92.3	111.7	104.4	104 1	57.4	114.2	69.5	70.3	*75.7
Ecuador	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.3	3.8	0.9	7.7	5.9	3.1	1.1	8.3	8.6	...	...
Venezuela	4.7	7.4	11.1	6.5	16.6	10.5	8.8	8.5	11.9	4.4	2.5	7.3	9.8	...
Total	*326.2*	*325.2*	*348.5*	*261.8*	*335.9*	*270.6*	*362.5*	*425.2*	*325 8*	*174.9*	*243.9*	*302.8*	*215.0*	*260.0*
ASIA														
Indonesia	6.1	4.6	8.0	9.3	3.2	3.7	12.9	12.4	12.7	9.6	11.5	3.5	2.1	2.5
AFRICA														
Angola	16.1	11.9	17.9	11.0	19.1	7.8	15.3	29.4	18 7	3.2	7.5	14.8	13.4	...
Belgian Congo	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.5	5.9	6.8	12.2	8.5	6.6	7.8	6.6	13.0	8.6	5.4
French Cameroons	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	4.4	3.3	1.3	0.6	3.5	4.5	2.1	1.3	4.0	5.7
French West Africa	15.7	17.8	14.1	23.7	21.9	20.2	5.9	8.4	33.6	29.6	16.8	14.9	28.4	32.2
Kenya	2.5	4.2	3.8	2.7	6.5	3.6	1.1	3.9	6.5	2.3	0.5	1.7	5.4	*5.2
Madagascar	7.6	10.4	9.0	10.3	4 6	4.3	9.1	18.1	7.8	9.5	8.7	15.4	6.2	...
Tanganyika	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.9	3.2	3.1	4.2	5.1	6 3	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.8	*4.2
Uganda	11.1	10.0	9.1	8.8	12.1	9.6	6.3	8.3	14.4	7.6	6.7	6.6	23.1	20.5
Total	*68.0*	*69.0*	*68.5*	*72.7*	*77.7*	*58.7*	*55.4*	*82.3*	*97.4*	*69.3*	*52.4*	*72.8*	*94.9*	*90.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**480**	**490**	**520**	**440**	**580**	**420**	**480**	**610**	**620**	**330**	**340**	**460**	**440**	**470**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	13.7	13.1	13.2	10.7	16.8	12.6	10.4	13.0	17.2	10.8	8.3	6.5	11.9	9.8
Denmark	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.1	6.0	6 9	6 6	6.1	6.7	6.5	4.2	6.9	6.5	6.0
Finland	3.7	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.9	5.5	7.7
France	37.8	40.2	40.9	42.1	45.9	42.1	34.9	40.8	49.2	44.9	35.2	39.3	45.4	52.0
Germany, Western	10.1	14.1	19.6	25.8	12.7	15.9	19.5	30.2	23.6	25.6	24.6	29.3	25.0	28.6
Italy	13.3	15.2	16.7	17.3	17.6	15.5	15.7	17.9	19.5	16.4	14.9	18.6	17.5	18.0
Netherlands	4.2	4.9	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.8	5.6	7.4	10.6	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.9	7.6
Portugal	2.1	2 6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	3 6
Spain[1]	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.9	3.3
Sweden	10.5	11.9	12.8	12.0	13.3	11.4	13.3	13.3	12.9	10.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	12.8
Switzerland	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	7.0	6.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	3.3
United Kingdom	10.8	10.8	7.6	8.4	11.5	11.7	3.1	4.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	3.3	9.8	8.0
Total	*116.5*	*128.8*	*138.4*	*144.9*	*145.1*	*138.5*	*123.0*	*147.0*	*167.8*	*150.7*	*124.7*	*136.7*	*148.0*	*161.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	10.0	11.1	12.2	10.8	12.4	11.2	11.5	13.6	13.5	10.8	8.0	10.9	11.0	11.2
United States	304.6	303.9	315.3	256.1	352.6	279.7	294.3	334.8	367.4	255.3	150.5	251.4	270.0	268.4
Total	*314.6*	*315.0*	*327.5*	*266.9*	*365.0*	*290.9*	*305.8*	*348.4*	*380.9*	*266.1*	*158.5*	*262.3*	*281.0*	*279.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	2.1	10.6	6.7	10.2	3.2	9.6	13.3	7.8	*3.4	*7.5
ASIA														
Lebanon	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0 4	0.5	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	*0.3
Turkey	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.0
Total	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*3.6*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*2 8*	*1.3*
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.8	5 6	3.6	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.6	3.2	8.7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1 4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	1 8	0.8	1 0	1.1	1.4	1.3	*1 6
Egypt	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	*0.8	*0.9
Union of South Africa[2]	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	*3.5
Total	*11.0*	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.0*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*8.9*	*11.8*	*9.9*	*8.8*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*14.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**470**	**480**	**510**	**450**	**550**	**480**	**470**	**540**	**590**	**460**	**320**	**440**	**460**	**490**

NOTE : Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché ; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations et 95% des importations totales.

[1] Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Cacao beans: Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 13. - Fèves de cacao :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom[1]	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.1	[2]1.5	[2]1.7	0.8	2.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Dominican Republic	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	3.8	12.6	6.6	1.8	5.0	8.7	3.7	3.1	6.0	11.5
Trinidad and Tobago[3]	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	5.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	3.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.8	2.3
United States[1]	6.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	7.6	4.5	2.5	2.1	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.2
Total	14.4	12.5	12.8	11.3	16.5	19.6	10.3	4.8	13.1	14.7	9.0	8.6	14.7	17.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	24.0	14.5	27.2	30.2	15.7	17.7	38.4	36.9	9.3	12.9	66.5	32.3	20.8	*6.2
Ecuador	6.0	5.8	5.6	7.6	6.7	9.3	3.9	2.7	3.2	9.4	8.2	9.8	*4.5	...
Venezuela	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	6.8	4.8	2.6	2.9	5.2	5.0	2.9	3.2	6.2	...
Total	33.6	24.1	37.1	41.9	29.2	31.8	44.9	42.5	17.7	27.3	77.6	45.3	31.5	...
AFRICA														
Belgian Congo	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
French Cameroons	11.8	12.8	15.1	12.5	22.8	12.5	3.9	21.3	26.1	5.0	3.2	15.8	23.2	7.3
French West Africa	13.9	12.5	17.9	13.2	20.5	30.9	0.3	19.9	28.8	6.3	4.0	13.6	37.6	11.6
Gold Coast	58.3	53.8	60.1	54.4	109.8	70.8	10.8	48.9	73.4	69.7	17.2	57.2	78.1	*50.4
Nigeria	30.8	29.1	26.6	25.0	45.4	25.9	8.0	27.0	46.1	22.2	6.5	25.1	31.5	20.4
São Tomé and Principe	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.3	3.5	0.7	5.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	*1.3
Total	117.1	110.8	123.0	107.6	200.4	144.2	24.5	123.1	177.4	105.9	33.0	114.3	172.6	91.8
WORLD TOTAL	180	165	190	175	265	210	90	190	225	160	130	185	235	140
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.8
France	13.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	12.1	14.4	9.4	12.0	12.3	14.9	11.0	12.8	11.3	10.9
Germany, Western	14.1	15.2	18.4	18.7	17.6	14.0	17.6	24.5	20.7	16.9	20.4	16.7	14.8	14.4
Italy	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5
Netherlands	13.8	11.5	16.6	12.9	18.6	19.2	14.1	14.4	16.6	14.2	10.1	10.9	17.3	14.2
Spain[4]	2.1	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.9	4.7	1.0	1.0	6.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	4.0
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.0
Switzerland	5.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.4	0.8	1.1	2.7	*2.5	1.7	1.7	6.3	3.6
United Kingdom	27.2	26.3	31.6	34.9	54.2	40.6	9.0	22.6	59.9	37.4	13.0	29.3	59.3	27.0
Total	84.9	77.4	92.9	95.5	122.3	106.7	58.6	84.4	130.3	100.0	66.5	86.2	125.8	84.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.4	4.2	5.8	3.6	1.2	3.2	4.4	2.1	4.0	3.5	4.8
United States	68.7	64.9	64.1	58.5	79.9	83.3	45.7	47.5	83.4	48.7	45.1	56.8	67.7	53.8
Total	71.6	68.1	67.8	61.9	84.1	89.1	49.3	48.7	86.6	53.1	47.2	60.8	71.2	58.6
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[5]	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.5	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.9	0.7	0.2	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	6.5
WORLD TOTAL	175	160	180	175	230	220	120	150	245	175	130	160	220	165

NOTE : Data exclude crushed or ground cacao when reported separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cacao. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Re-exports. — [2]Includes cocoa preparations. — [3]Excluding transshipments from Venezuela. — [4]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [5]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les données ne comprennent pas le cacao pilé ou en poudre lorsqu'il en est fait rapport séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux sont des estimations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Réexportations. — [2]Y compris les produits à base de cacao. — [3]Non compris les transbordements de cacao en provenance du Venezuela. — [4]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [5]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 14. - Tea : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 14. - Thé: Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons • Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
ASIA														
Ceylon	34.6	35.7	38.0	41.0	36.1	40.0	39.5	36.6	39.9	46.0	44.6	33.4	38.1	38.4
India	[1]51.1	46.6	56.3	51.0	53.7	27.0	61.9	82.8	40.4	22.5	60.7	80.4	44.3	31.5
Indonesia	10.0	8.0	7.2	10.0	7.6	7.6	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.0	8.8	12.1	7.0	5.3
Japan	2.2	2.4	3.3	4.3	1.7	2.3	3.9	5.3	2.0	1.5	6.9	6.9	1.8	1.6
Pakistan[2]	5.4	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	4.5	4.4	0.6	1.0	3.9	5.3	1.4	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	...	...
Total	*106.1*	*97.7*	*110.4*	*112.6*	*102.1*	*81.3*	*119.1*	*139.6*	*93.7*	*84.9*	*129.8*	*142.9*	*94.0*	*80.0*
AFRICA														
Kenya	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	...
Nyasaland[2]	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	3.8	2.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	2.1
Tanganyika	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	...
Uganda	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	...
Total	*3.2*	*3.1*	*2.8*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.0*	*1.6*	*2.5*	*6.3*	*4.0*	*2.3*	*3.9*	*6.4*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**120**	**110**	**125**	**125**	**115**	**95**	**130**	**155**	**110**	**95**	**145**	**160**	**110**	**90**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Ireland, Rep. of	4.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.5	4.1	4.7	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.0
Netherlands	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6
United Kingdom	52.6	56.3	55.9	61.5	53.2	44.6	52.2	73.5	75.8	34.1	61.7	74.5	80.2	38.0
Total	*58.7*	*60.3*	*59.7*	*66.5*	*57.8*	*46.9*	*54.7*	*79.7*	*82.8*	*37.3*	*66.0*	*80.2*	*86.4*	*42.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.7	5.2	4.8	6.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.8
United States	9.8	10.6	12.2	13.0	13.2	12.8	11.6	11.4	14.7	18.8	8.5	10.1	16.3	9.0
Total	*14.6*	*15.8*	*17.4*	*18.1*	*19.1*	*18.8*	*15.3*	*16.6*	*19.5*	*25.5*	*12.9*	*14.7*	*20.6*	*14.8*
ASIA														
Arabian States	*1.2	*1.8	*1.6	*1.3	*2.2	*1.1	*1.5	*1.6	*1.5	*1.1	*1.3	*1.4	*1.6	...
Hong Kong	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
Iran	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	...	...
Iraq	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.8	3.1	4.4	3.0	...
Malaya-Singapore	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	1.8
Total	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*9.4*	*7.7*	*6.3*	*9.2*	*8.1*	*8.0*	*8.2*	*9.9*	*12.3*	*11.0*	*...*
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.8	0.7	...
Egypt	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.3	6.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.0
French Morocco	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.0	2.6	3.7	7.6	2.9
Union of South Africa[3]	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.3	...
Total	*11.3*	*12.7*	*13.5*	*13.6*	*12.3*	*14.4*	*13.8*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*11.6*	*14.3*	*14.5*	*14.6*	*...*
OCEANIA														
Australia	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.9	5.5	8.3	7.4	6.3	7.4	5.6	9.8	4.9	8.9	5.8
New Zealand	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.3
Total	*9.5*	*7.1*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*7.0*	*10.2*	*8.7*	*8.4*	*9.2*	*7.0*	*11.8*	*6.6*	*10.9*	*7.1*
WORLD TOTAL	**115**	**115**	**115**	**125**	**115**	**105**	**110**	**140**	**145**	**100**	**125**	**140**	**155**	**90**

NOTE : Figures include green and black tea, but exclude maté, tea substitutes, and tea waste. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Sea-borne trade only. — [2]Starting with 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — [3]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent le thé vert et le thé noir mais non le maté et autres succédanés ni les déchets. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés réprésentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

[1]Commerce maritime seulement. — [2]A partir de 1954, Fédération des Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — [3]A partir de 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 15. - Tobacco : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 15. - Tabac :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country / Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	7.9	10.3	12.2	13.1	15.6	8.4	4.1	20.8	13.4	5.8	3.5	29.7	13.0	4.2
Italy	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	6.0	2.9	1.6	2.0	6.9	3.7	1.8
Yugoslavia	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.0	0.5	2.3	...	...
Total	*11.4*	*14.4*	*16.8*	*18.1*	*19.6*	*11.5*	*7.9*	*28.5*	*19.5*	*8.4*	*6.0*	*38.9*	*20.0*	*7.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.6	5.1	1.1	4.5	2.3	7.6	3.1	1.5	2.3	10.9	7.5
Cuba	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.8	...
Dominican Republic	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	5.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	8.7	2.3	1.8
United States	59.2	44.8	58.6	51.4	42.9	54.2	57.0	80.3	32.3	37.6	46.3	89.4	43.5	29.8
Total	*70.8*	*57.5*	*68.1*	*62.8*	*53.2*	*60.7*	*67.0*	*92.1*	*45.3*	*46.4*	*55.2*	*104.6*	*63.5*	*45.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	7.4	7.6	6.0	7.0	3.2	3.8	7.9	9.0	2.8	5.4	9.6	10 4	4 6	*4 4
Paraguay	0.6	1.1	1.2	...	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*8.0*	*8.7*	*7.2*	*8.2*	*3.9*	*5.0*	*8.8*	*10.9*	*3.3*	*7.0*	*10.5*	*12 0*	*5 0*	*6.0*
ASIA														
India	14.1	9.8	7.9	8.0	4.0	11.1	8.2	8.2	2.8	7.9	9.8	11.4	4.0	8.0
Indonesia	3.1	2.4	3.3	4.8	4.9	5.6	1.9	1.0	4.1	5.9	7.7	1.4	2.6	6.4
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
Philippines	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	4.2	4.1	1.6	0.6	3.4	2.1	2.9	1.1	...	...
Turkey	14.0	14.2	17.9	16.1	18.3	17.5	5.2	30.1	12.1	7.0	6.2	39.2	22.0	4.8
Total	*32.9*	*29.5*	*32.2*	*31.4*	*31.4*	*38.3*	*17.2*	*42.0*	*22.5*	*23.0*	*26.8*	*53.2*	*32.0*	*22.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.8	0.8	1.2	9.7	0.8	0.6	2 4	11.8	0.5	0.6	2.0
Northern Rhodesia[1]	1.2	1.0	1.2		0.7	2.4	1.6	—						
Nyasaland[1]	3.1	2.3	2.9	15.0	0.4	1.9	5.5	3.9	4.1	17.2	26.9	11.8	3.9	19.4
Southern Rhodesia[1]	7.6	10.0	9.2		1.2	14.3	16.3	4.9						
Total	*15.3*	*15.9*	*16.4*	*18.8*	*3.1*	*19.8*	*33.1*	*9.6*	*4.7*	*19.6*	*38.7*	*12.3*	*4.5*	*21.4*
WORLD TOTAL	**155**	**135**	**150**	**150**	**120**	**145**	**145**	**200**	**100**	**110**	**150**	**240**	**135**	**110**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2 4	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.8	0.3	2.5	4.6	1.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.1
Finland	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
France	7.9	8.3	7.0	11.1	7.3	5.2	9.1	6.6	14.1	4.4	12.9	13.2	10.6	5.4
Germany, Western	11.6	12.8	14.1	15.1	10.7	13.6	15.2	16.8	13.4	15.1	15.9	16.2	14.9	17.2
Ireland, Rep. of	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	5.6	1.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1·3	0.4
Italy	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.6	—	*3.0	—	*5.0	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.0	4.7	2.8
Netherlands	7.2	6.7	8.2	10.0	9.0	8.1	7.3	8.4	8.4	7.0	8.6	16.0	11.0	5.3
Norway	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Spain[2]	5.3	6.4	5.7	4.0	6.9	4.1	6.1	5.7	2.8	2.2	4.2	7.0	5.9	...
Sweden	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.6	4.4	2.4	0.5	1.5	4.7	1.8	0.9
Switzerland	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9
United Kingdom	40.3	25.4	35.8	35.4	15.3	38.2	41.2	48.6	23.0	14.1	42.4	62.2	22.4	21.3
Total	*94.9*	*80.6*	*93.7*	*96.7*	*68.4*	*90.9*	*97.5*	*118.7*	*83.1*	*62.0*	*102.2*	*140.5*	*90.8*	*75.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.4	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.9	11.5	12.1	13.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	...	...
Uruguay	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	...	...
Total	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.1*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.2*	...	...
ASIA														
Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	...	...
India	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Indonesia	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	...
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	...
Total	*3.6*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*3.1*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*3.5*	*3.3*	*3.6*	*2.6*	...	...
AFRICA														
Belgian-Congo	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4
Egypt	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.9	...	...
French Morocco	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Nigeria	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Tunisia	0 7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.1	0 3	1.1	0.2	0.5
Union of South Africa[3]	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	...
Total	*6.2*	*6.2*	*5.6*	*6.5*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*6.0*	*6.4*	*6.0*	*4.1*	*7.8*	*7.4*	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	7.1	2.5	2.8	3.7	7.0	3.4	2.9	4.3	9.9	2.1
New Zealand	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	—	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Total	*3.5*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*7.7*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*7.8*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*3.1*
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**125**	**140**	**145**	**115**	**135**	**145**	**165**	**130**	**100**	**155**	**195**	**140**	**115**

For notes, see bottom of page 32. Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 32

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 16. - Sucre : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.5	16.8	55.1	20.1	25.7	47.8	66.5	80.4	15.9	24.9	17.5	22.3	17.4	27.4
Denmark	20.2	20.3	1.4	17.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	3.3	8.6	19.2	34.5	7.5	2.7	5.4
France	90.9	76.5	74.8	140.8	69.2	83.4	64.6	81.9	104.6	127.6	145.1	186.0	252.3	201.3
Netherlands	26.5	34.6	43.5	16.5	22.8	57.4	56.6	37.2	9.0	13.5	17.4	26.2	19.6	42.7
Spain[1]	1.8	1.2	31.7	13.1	1.2	24.1	71.5	30.0	1.6	37.5	13.3	—	—	—
United Kingdom	184.1	172.6	168.2	178.5	134.1	147.4	197.8	193.5	171.8	194.2	183.2	164.8	183.1	176.1
Total	*361.0*	*322.0*	*374.7*	*386.4*	*253.6*	*360.9*	*457.8*	*426.3*	*311.5*	*416.9*	*411.0*	*406.8*	*475.1*	*452.9*
Eastern[2]														
Czechoslovakia	45.0	37.5	22.5	58.6	*22.5	*22.5	*22.5	*22.5	26.6	25.1	58.1	124.7	7.1	...
Hungary	6.2	10.0	3.7	6.7	*3.7	*3.7	*3.8	*3.8	*6.7	*6.7	*6.7	*6.8	...	...
Poland	20.0	12.5	26.2	60.6	*26.2	*26.2	*26.3	*26.3	59.2	33.5	69.9	79.9	10.3	0.3
Total	*71.2*	*60.0*	*52.4*	*125.9*	*52.4*	*52.4*	*52.6*	*52.6*	*92.5*	*65.3*	*134.7*	*211.4*	*25.0*	...
Europe, Total	*432.2*	*382.0*	*427.1*	*512.3*	*306.0*	*413.3*	*510.4*	*478.9*	*404.0*	*482.2*	*545.7*	*618.2*	*500.1*	*500.0*
U.S.S.R.[2]	22.5	27.5	37.5	50.4	*37.5	*37.5	*37.5	*37.5	44.0	59.5	38.0	60.2	50.5	51.8
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados[3]	43.7	40.1	38.6	41.5	12.8	69.5	41.4	30.9	21.9	93.6	43.9	6.8	18.9	89.1
Cuba	1 347.3	1 242.0	1 347.5	985.0	1 297.9	1 695.9	1 551.5	844.6	1 107.0	1 006.5	1 075.7	750.9	1 271.5	*1 404.1
Dominican Republic	120.5	136.9	138.4	127.0	72.7	214.6	230.1	36.1	143.4	200.2	106.6	57.8	98.1	150.2
Guadeloupe	17.9	23.3	21.0	25.7	12.6	54.3	17.1	0.1	18.8	64.0	19.7	0.2	42.7	...
Haiti	8.9	7.8	7.2	3.8	6.9	10.5	11.1	0.3	6.3	3.2	5.6	—	*3.2	*6.1
Jamaica	54.0	50.6	69.1	81.5	57.8	133.1	68.0	17.7	93.2	*175.7	36.0	*21.3	68.8	142.7
Martinique	11.4	8.3	11.3	15.5	7.5	18.8	10.2	8.7	7.8	22.8	17.7	13.9	...	...
Mexico	—	2.0	14.0	17.2	6.8	1.8	31.5	15.9	4.1	25.4	30.7	8.8	7.9	23.2
Trinidad and Tobago	29.8	29.1	33.0	38.1	25.0	63.8	29.8	13.3	46.9	86.6	18.7	0.1	46.9	93.4
Total	*1 633.5*	*1 540.1*	*1 680.1*	*1 335.3*	*1 500.0*	*2 266.1*	*1 990.7*	*967.6*	*1 449.4*	*1 678.0*	*1 354.6*	*859.8*	*1 565.0*	*2 000.0*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	4.6	11.1	64.0	40.5	52.6	107.2	18.0	78.1	69.0	49.6	0.5	42.8	122.3	...
British Guiana	45.8	59.5	53.8	50.1	*44.2	*68.3	*46.3	*56.4	*57.3	*55.7	*17.6	*69.7	40.8	54.6
Peru	65.9	71.2	102.1	105.5	94.5	33.6	126.8	153.5	118.0	74.5	87.0	*142.7	106.2	...
Total	*116.3*	*141.8*	*219.9*	*196.1*	*191.3*	*209.1*	*191.1*	*288.0*	*244.3*	*179.8*	*105.1*	*255.2*	*269.3*	...
ASIA														
Indonesia	1.6	0.4	24.8	53.4	*4.9	*5.0	*33.0	*56.2	15.1	18.3	104.2	76.2	9.3	11.5
Philippines	156.0	214.0	196.4	218.9	232.9	245.3	186.2	121.3	288.5	261.2	156.4	169.7	264.3	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	70.2	114.9	218.7	131.9	*92.8	*173.0	391.5	217.4	126.2	249.0	84.5	67.9	137.2	*213.6
Total	*227.8*	*329.3*	*439.9*	*404.2*	*330.6*	*423.3*	*610.7*	*394.9*	*429.8*	*528.5*	*345.1*	*313.8*	*410.8*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	8.0	9.7	5.9	8.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	15.5	7.9	3.4	3.7	19.2	4.9	...
Mauritius	126.4	117.4	120.4	125.6	77.3	24.8	169.9	209.9	101.1	13.1	140.5	247.6	88.3	...
Mozambique	14.1	16.6	17.1	13.2	7.4	11.2	25.8	24.1	2.9	13.5	22.5	13.8	..	...
Réunion	28.0	34.2	37.4	42.3	65.7	*14.2	*14.2	55.5	60.1	8.0	31.5	69.6	47.3	23.1
Union of South Africa	14.7	2.5	24.8	54.4	3.0	4.0	5.1	87.2	49.6	32.7	68.4	67.0	6.8	*45.2
Total	*191.2*	*180.4*	*205.6*	*244.0*	*155.9*	*56.8*	*217.9*	*392.2*	*221.6*	*70.7*	*266.6*	*417.2*	*150.0*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	73.5	61.4	184.6	165.4	170.7	66.0	197.9	303.6	164.0	43.4	264.5	189.9	183.1	111.5
Fiji	18.5	33.7	45.2	34.3	9.9	*21.9	*56.4	*92.5	*55.5	*9.2	*30.2	*42.3	17.4	0.4
Total	*92.0*	*95.1*	*229.8*	*199.7*	*180.6*	*87.9*	*254.3*	*396.1*	*219.5*	*52.6*	*294.9*	*232.3*	*200.5*	*111.9*
WORLD TOTAL[4]	**2 825**	**2 775**	**3 350**	**3 050**	**2 800**	**3 650**	**3 950**	**3 050**	**3 150**	**3 150**	**3 050**	**2 850**	**3 250**	**3 550**

For notes see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Sugar : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded) **Tableau 16. - Sucre :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Western														
Austria	11.3	8 6	25.6	5.4	8 3	47.9	14.0	32 3	4 6	6.5	0.4	10 3	0 4	0 2
Belgium-Luxembourg	24 8	22.3	20 0	12 1	12.9	41.3	24 7	1 0	3 0	35 1	5 6	4.8	2.5	13 5
Finland	26.8	30 1	30 8	25 6	21.0	39.8	35.5	27.0	14 8	33.0	42.2	12 3	30 5	42 3
France	50 6	90 0	101.5	83.4	101.0	125.2	108 9	71.0	71.1	83 2	92 4	87.1	49.8	104 8
Germany, Western	140 6	88.4	81.5	6.8	9.0	94.1	169.5	53 3	6.9	7.8	3.8	8.6	136 7	54 6
Netherlands	84 0	89.4	60 0	41.0	27.0	56.6	102.5	54 0	40.1	47.1	42.7	34 2	50.8	71.6
Portugal	24 0	29.1	26.8	30.3	23.7	17.2	37.7	28 7	28.0	32 6	25 0	35.6	25.6	29.0
Spain[1]	6 3	4.3	3 6	3 5	6 6	4 0	3.7	0 2	0 2	3 6	1.5	8 6	11.4	5 2
Switzerland[2]	38 3	34.8	41.3	42 6	29.2	43.7	55.1	37 4	28 2	57.1	49 6	35.7	26.1	49 4
United Kingdom	578 2	517.8	772.1	615 5	414 1	935.3	920.0	819 0	881.5	695.8	451.4	433.4	545 6	650.5
Total	*984 9*	*914.7*	*1 163.2*	*866 2*	*652 8*	*1 405.1*	*1 471.6*	*1 123.9*	*1 078.4*	*1 001.8*	*714 6*	*670.6*	*879.4*	*1 021.1*
Eastern[3]														
Czechoslovakia	—	—	2.5	1.1	*2 5	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	—	—	4.4	—	0.4	...
Poland	—	—	1.2	12.3	*1.2	*1.2	*1.3	*1.3	—	—	34.8	14 3	—	—
Total	—	—	*3.7*	*13.4*	*3.7*	*3 7*	*3.8*	*3.8*	—	—	*39.2*	*14.3*	*0.4*	...
Europe, Total	*984 9*	*914.7*	*1 166.9*	*879.6*	*656.5*	*1 408.8*	*1 475.4*	*1 127.7*	*1 078.4*	*1 001.8*	*753.8*	*684.9*	*879.8*	*1 022.0*
U.S.S.R.[3]	—	—	10.0	16.2	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	*2.5	54.7	10.3	—	—	—	392.9
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[4]	127.5	140.4	133.8	151.5	49 4	150.8	179.3	155.9	69 3	168 1	201.2	167.5	57.4	193.3
United States[4]	825.3	869.4	863.3	848 5	908 5	1 097.6	1 002.3	444.8	967.2	1 178.0	914.9	334.0	1 008 6	957.3
Total	*952 8*	*1 009.8*	*997.1*	*1 000 0*	*957 9*	*1 248.4*	*1 181.6*	*600.7*	*1 036.5*	*1 346.1*	*1 116.1*	*501 5*	*1 066.0*	*1 150.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	43.3	35.1	36.5	63.5	39 0	22.7	33.4	50.9	7.1	120 4	79.2	47.2	28.8	91.0
ASIA														
Ceylon	36.4	32 6	36.5	35.0	34.9	52.5	18.1	40 7	36.9	41.5	29.5	32.3	40 7	52.5
India[5]	2.7	—	36 5	208 5	—	—	33.3	112.9	114.5	133 8	320 6	265.0	231.2	112.0
Iran	28.6	27.8	39.4	52 9	25.7	43.4	27.0	61.5	82.4	53 4	43 9	32.1	. .	...
Iraq	19.0	22.6	25.3	30.0	18.3	24.1	35.6	23.3	24.7	30.1	32 5	32 9	28.4	...
Japan	138.4	198 2	273 6	253.4	241.7	322.6	294 0	236.1	243 4	269 5	264 2	236 7	288 3	220.6
Lebanon	4 2	5 9	5.4	7.3	3.4	8.3	7.1	2.8	9.0	5.8	6.8	7.5	5 4	...
Malaya-Singapore	43.0	51.2	39.6	41.8	22.4	33.5	60.6	41.8	38.3	49.8	37 0	42 3	56.3	61.2
Pakistan	51.3	32 7	11.5	23.1	—	5.8	24.7	15.7	4.9	19.5	21.8	46.2	—	19.3
Total	*323 6*	*371.0*	*467.8*	*652.0*	*346.4*	*490.2*	*500.4*	*534.8*	*554.1*	*603.4*	*756.3*	*695.0*	*730 0*	*550.0*
AFRICA														
Algeria	32.2	32 2	33.1	33.6	28 8	29.9	37.7	36.1	34.4	34.4	26.7	39.1	35 7	36.9
French Morocco	54.3	62.7	68.0	71.9	45.9	75.9	62.6	87.6	75.7	67 0	86 1	60.7	112.2	61.7
French West Africa	11.6	10 8	14.1	15.4	17.0	13.7	12.0	13.7	18.3	14 1	13.3	16 0	20 5	13.1
Tunisia	14.8	11.6	13.0	15.0	5.8	13.4	15.0	17 9	10.7	19.7	12.8	16 9	16.4	13.9
Total	*112.9*	*117.3*	*128.2*	*135.9*	*97.5*	*132.9*	*127.3*	*155 :*	*139.1*	*135 2*	*136.9*	*132.7*	*184 8*	*125.6*
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	23.5	24.6	21.3	28.0	23.7	18.8	33.3	9.6	26.4	21.2	33 6	30.8	22 8	23.9
WORLD TOTAL[4]	**2 725**	**2 775**	**3 200**	**3 150**	**2 400**	**3 800**	**3 800**	**2 800**	**3 300**	**3 700**	**3 250**	**2 350**	**3 300**	**3 800**

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Raw and refined sugars are added without conversion (*tel quel*). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Through 1953, data derived from records of reporting countries ; afterwards the source is the *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. The intertrade of Eastern European countries as well as their trade with the U.S.S.R. is excluded throughout. — [3]Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. — [4]Excludes trade between the United States and territories. — [5]Includes solid glucose, maltose, etc. — [6]Includes fancy molasses, converted into sugar equivalent, imported from Barbados. — [7]Through 1952, private trade only, which is a fraction of total trade.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre brut et de sucre raffiné ont été additionnées sans conversion (tel quel). Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales en 1953.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Jusqu'à fin 1953, les données proviennent des statistiques d'autres pays indiquant l'origine et la destination de leur commerce; ensuite, d'après le *Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Council*. Le commerce entre les pays de l'Europe orientale ainsi que leur commerce avec l'U.R.S.S. est exclu. — [3]Y compris les mélasses concentrées (fancy molasses) converties en équivalent de sucre. — [4]Non compris le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et leurs territoires. — [5]Y compris la glucose concrète, la maltose, etc. — [6]Y compris les mélasses concentrées, converties en équivalent de sucre, importées de la Barbade. — [7]Jusqu'à fin 1952, commerce privé seulement, qui ne représente qu'une fraction du commerce total.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1954 Sept.	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May	1955 June	1955 July	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.16	2.19	2 26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99	2.00	1.94	1.99
Canada : Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/2	22/8	23/6	24/2	25/0	24/4	23/6	22/6	23/4	24/5	24/1	22/7	22/11
RYE														
U. S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.04	1.05	1.11
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.40	1.31	1 33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.87	0.95
BARLEY														
U. S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.13
Canada : No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$ 48 lb.	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	21/17/6	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10	26/12/3	26/18/11	25/12/9	24/8/3	24/12/3	24/5/9	24/6/10	22/14/4	23/3/0
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.87	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.81	0.80	0.79
MAIZE														
U. S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1 64	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.30	1.31
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	27.56	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78	27.35	28.12	25.37	24.56
SORGHUM														
U. S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.59	2 42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72	2.35	2.23	2.17
RICE														
U. S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2 milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	7 50	8 20	9.20	9 40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.05	8.90
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5 48	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50
Cuba : f.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.21	3.25	3.26	3.19	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.27
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	—	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8.88	—	—	—
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	7.91	6.26	6 07	4 75	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14	5.80	5.22	6.31
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	8.73	3 73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01	5.42	5.59	5.04
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	32.39	33.44	28.83	24.33	23 86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31	25 08	26.08	24.79
SOYBEANS														
U.S. : No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	40/13/6	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0	44/15/7	45/1/3	42/4/0	41/7/6	41/6/3	40/9/6	39/17/6	37/1/10	37/12/6
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	45/0/0	45/0/0	45/0/0	43/14/0	41/5/0	40/0/0	—	36/0/0	—	—
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 %, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	55/12/0	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0	57/0/0	56/0/0	51/16/0	50/0/0	49/10/0	55/12/0	56/16/8	60/0/0	51/0/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 17. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 Sept.	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May	1955 June	1955 July	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	53.0	53.6	52.0	[1]41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.6	51.5
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	54.0	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.0
type 14	U.S.c./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.7	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	—	—	—	—	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	—	—	—	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	26.98	26.17	258.0	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69
Denmark : Steers, first class, for export	öre/kg.	244	235	239	245	250	251	255	258	264	281	279	268	250
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[12]	Pence/lb.	26 20	—	24.00	27.57	29.53	29.06	28 78	33.20	32 29	31.65	27.46	27.03	25.38
Argentine, hindquarters frozen, Smithfield Market, London[12]	Pence/lb.	23.81	22.61	21.75	21.28	23.48	22.75	19.60	21.20	19.12	23.14	25.35	25.38	24.50
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[12]	Pence/lb.	22.38	21.36	20.78	20.26	20.95	19.05	15.00	15.40	16.26	[13]20.27	21.67	22.58	21.79
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London[12]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	26.93	27.17	26.68	25.52	24.84	23.62	20.30	19.16	19.68	20.50	—	—	—
New season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	29.47	28.63	27.25	24.61	23.85	24.26	23.78	24.38	25.43	26.44
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	19.97	18.92	18.69	17.30	16.75	16.10	16.11	16.90	17.24	19.51	17.83	16.31	16.18
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, importer by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	296 0	290 9	266 0	266 7	271 4	260 3	240 0	223 4	220 0	236 1	267 0	304 5	328 0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	360 0	360 0	360 8	390 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	395 0	368 0	345 9	337 7	377 6
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	370 0	370 0	365 4	360 0	361 0	345 0	342 0	342 0	342 0	342 0	333 6	325 0	342 0
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	172 0	155 0	152 0	150 6	152 6	170 7	174 0	186 7	210 2
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	3.64	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3.26	3.10	3.42	3.52	4.17	4.41
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	220	250	291	252	212	168	182	189	175	200	207	...	...
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	7.58	8.05	8.50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81	8.25	8.34	8.50
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can. f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	18.58	17.63	17.83	15.18	14.47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84	13.28	12.84	13.38
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2 6	2 4 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 6	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5 1/4	2 5	2 3 3/4	2 3 1/4	2 3 1/4	2/3 1/4
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	12.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	11.8	10.8	12.0	13.5	13.8	14.3
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34.42	34.23	33.73	33.94	34.04	34.05	33.48	33·38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.58	33.04
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	75.14	75.12	73.66	74.85	74.71	74.45	72.77	71.97	73.40	73.38	73.04	72.75	...
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	99.2	104.8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954 Sept.	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May	1955 June	1955 July	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. European ports..	£.s.d./ long ton	50 /1 /0	48 11 3	50 /18 /9	[5]55 /0 /0	56 /0 /0	57 /7 /6	55 /6 /0	54 /19 /5	56 /1 /2	60 /11 /0	59 /19 /2	53 /3 /0	52 /3 /2
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	68 /2 /0	73 8 /9	71 /8 /9	73 /4 /0	74 /10 /0	72 /7 /6	67 /10 /0	67 /12 /6	65 /6 /3	67 ,0 ,0	67 /13 /9	64 /4 /0	65 /15 /0
Philippines, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.....	U.S.$/ long ton	177.40	195.00	194 50	197 50	205 25	196.38	185 00	183.62	177 62	182.40	184 75	172 40	179.00
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 490	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088	6 800	6 962
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1 %, f.o.b.....	£.s.d./ metric ton	217 /18 /0	219 /10 /0	222 /10 /0	225 /0 /0	215 /0 /0	195 /0 /0	[6]220 /0 /0	[6]230 /0 /0	[6]230 /0 /0	[6]230 /0 /0	[6]252/10/0	[6]260 /0 /0	[6]260 /0 /0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports ..	U.S.$/ metric ton	337 00	309 00	307 25	305 40	316 00	308.25	302 80	295 00	290 00	305 00	297 00	285 00	285.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./ long ton	119 /0 /0	114 /0 /0	115 /5 /0	110 /10 /0	108 /0 /0	101 /15 /0	94 /6 /0	95 /12 /6	98 /5 /0	104 /6 /0	111 /10 /0	109 /2 /0	106 /3 /4
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	U.S.$/ metric ton	—	260	259	267	282	277	265	264	271	287	295	286	292
LINSEED OIL														
Belgian, bulk, ex mill....	Belg.fr./ metric ton	8 640	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025	—	—	—	—
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.	£.s.d./ long ton	59 /2 /0	60 /1 /3	69 /13 /9	80 /13 /0	83 /7 /6	84 /15 /0	82 /8 /0	85 /0 /0	87 /7 /6	93 /2 /0	94 /17 /6	88 /12 /0	86 /7 /6
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	106 /0 /0	102 /5 /0	102 /5 /0	99 /12 /0	92 /5 /0	92 /0 /0	90 /4 /0	87 /10 /0	89 /0 /0	92 ,4 ,0	102 /5 /0	96 /6 /0	94 /5 /0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports.....	£.s.d./ long ton	104 /16 /0	112 /12 /6	108 /5 /0	107 /0 /0	[7]107/10/0	[7]106 /5 /0	[7]97 /0 /0	[7]96 /10 /0	[7]94 /0 /0	[7]94/19/10	[7]96 /12 /6	[7]92 /12 /0	[7]93 /7 /6
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk c.i.f. European ports...	Belg.fr./ long ton	10 480	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	[8]11 700	[8]11 580	[8]11 300	[8]11 288	[8]11 310	[8]11 362	[8]11 400	[8]11 400
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56 % protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	44 /10 /0	44 /12 /2	47 /0 /0	49 /5 /6	47 /1 /8	40 /7 /0	37 /10 /11	38 /6 /8	40 /15 /0	41 /13 /4	41 /12 /6	41 /12 /0	40 /12 /3
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S. : 41 % protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	68.35	69.10	71 20	70.75	72.40	67 60	62.90	60 60	60 40	58 90	60 75	59.90	56.75
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	71 8	70.0	72.0	68 5	67 0	54 5	58.3	58 0	54.5	58 5	53 5	55 0	61.0
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	53.7	47.1	51 7	47 5	48 8	47 6	40 1	37 5	36 5	38 1	37 0	31 8	32 2
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	404 /5	362 /3	405 /6	378 /11	386 /0	371 /7	311 /2	294 /4	284 /2	290 /2	281 /5	254 /6	254/5
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[10]..	Sh.d./lb.	4 /10 1	4 /10.6	4 /11 8	5 /5 5	5 /7.3	5 /3 4	4 /3.2	3 /6.7	—	3 /2 8	4 /2 6	3 /11.4	3 7 9
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[10]	Sh.d./lb.	4 /3 4	4 /9.0	4 /11.6	5 /5 5	5 /2 3	4 /7 1	3 /1 6	2 /5.0	1 /11 8	2 /7.9	3 /3 1	4 /0 5	3 /9 7

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance (concluded) **Tableau 17. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954				1955								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	75.2	72.7	72.1	70.2	72.8	79.8	84.6	80.8	80.0	80 5	84 5	85.0	84 9
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	125	118	108	114	113	116	114	112	112	112	107	—	96
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	69 47	76.40	81.81	86.15	98 96	99.11	88 12	89.71	91.02	105.26	127.35	143 20	147.00
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 145	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	12.30
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	77 /10 /1	78 /16 /8	78 /19 /7	78 /10 /10	78 /10 /4	76 /1 /0	78 /13 /1	80 /3 /8	80 /8 /5	83 /8 /11	82 /18 /5	82 /8 /3	83 /0 /2
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	84.48	85.89	83.70	83.00	83 97	85 07	85 07	85.62	87.12	87 54	88.07	89.17	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	146 73	156 43	164 54	167 43	168 38	167 65	166 19	166.50	168.24	170.15	170.54	170.35	169.54
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	116.36	116 44	116.29	116.03	120.55	122 15	122.73	123 32	123.09	122 97	123.05	123.20	123.40
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	24 700	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	270.00	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	908 7	924.5	904 0	920.5	922 8	926.1	958 4	943.9	938.8	942.3	941.2	911 5	939.5
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	108.41	108.48	108.34	108.10	107 82	109.25	109.63	110.15	109.95	109.84	109.91	110 05	...
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2 /12 /7	2 /12 /10	2 /13 /2	2 /13 /0	2 /13 /1	2 /11 /11	2 /13 /3	2 /12 /11	2 /12 /5	2 /13 /1	2 /12 /11	2 /13 /1	2 /13 /3
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 400	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K.: England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	48	55	48	42	57	42	44	51	44	35	39	45	46
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	19	18	23	30	26	25	21	32	26	25	27	21	18
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	52	67	66	66	71	60	46	54	54	53	56	53	67
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	20 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	13.25	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80

[1]September 1954, September delivery ; October-December, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery; April, May delivery; May, May and July delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and September delivery ; August, September delivery ; September, September and December delivery. — [2]September 1954, October delivery ; October-December, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and October delivery ; August-September, October delivery. — [3]September 1954, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; January-July 1955, for current month delivery ; August-September, September delivery. — [4]September 1954, September delivery ; October-November, November delivery; December-January, January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery ; August-September, September delivery. — [5]C. and f. from December 1954. — [6]Tunisian. — [7]Rotterdam. — [8]6% from 22 December 1954. — [9]5 % from 27 July 1955. — [10]Exclusive of export duty and excise, export duty in sh/d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2. Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2 — [11]Type 11 only. — [12]Average of daily median prices. — [13]New season's.

[1]Septembre 1954, livraison septembre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai ; mai, livraison mai et juillet ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et septembre ; août, livraison septembre ; septembre, livraison septembre et décembre. — [2]Septembre 1954, livraison octobre ; octobre-décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et octobre ; août-septembre, livraison octobre. — [3]Septembre 1954, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-juillet 1955 pour livraison dans le mois en cours ; août-septembre, livraison septembre. — [4]Septembre 1954, livraison septembre ; octobre-novembre, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre. — [5]C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [6]Tunisienne. — [7]Rotterdam. — [8]6 % depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9]5 % depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [10]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde : jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7 ; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5,2. Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11.9 ; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5; à partir du 6 juin, 0/9,5; depuis le 9 septembre, 1/0.2. — [11]Type 11 seulement. — [12]Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — [13]De la nouvelle saison.

Table 18. - Coffee, cacao, tea, and tobacco : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Café, cacao, thé et tabac : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Coffee					Cacao			Tea					Tobacco
	Belgium	Brazil	Indonesia	United States I	United States II	Brazil	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon I	Ceylon II	India	United Kingdom		United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Francs/100 kg.	Cruzeiros/10 kg.	Rupiah/100 kg.	Cents/lb.		Cruzeiros/15 kg.	Sh.d./112 lb.	Cents/lb.	Rupees/lb.		Rupees/lb.	Sh.d./lb.	Cents/lb.	
1934-38	[1]646	[2]19.28	22	11.9	9.7	[1]19.89	28/4	6.2	0.77	0.63	[3]0.62	1/1.8	[4]20.7	
1947	—	92.21	...	28.9	26.4	142.21	—	35.0	1.76	1.54	1.59	—	43.5	
1948	—	91.24	304.34	31.8	26.8	145.56	—	39.8	1.74	1.50	1.65	—	48.2	
1949	—	111.27	426.32	37.4	31.8	67.19	—	21.5	2.11	1.88	1.94	—	45.9	
1950	5 840	184.90	828.59	53.5	50.9	136.13	—	32.2	2.39	2.01	2.06	—	51.7	
1951	6 288	194.01	876.64	58.9	54.3	159.61	285/6	35.6	2.12	1.95	1.83	[5]3/7.9	51.1	
1952	6 196	197.35	1 137.22	57.6	54.1	163.00	291/7	35.4	2.06	1.53	1.40	3/0.4	49.9	
1953	6 544	228.63	1 261.98	60.3	58.5	170.90	274/8	37.1	2.06	1.80	1.99	3/7.8	52.3	
1954	8 013	422.30	1 544.27	80.1	78.3	407.09	439/7	57.7	[6]2.74	[6]2.56	[6]2.91	5/3.3	[6]51.4	
1954 VII	8 850	423.25	1 637.50	83.9	88.3	429.42	523/3	68.9	2.34	2.29	2.77	4/7.8	52.7	
VIII	7 900	453.10	1 575.00	80.0	75.5	477.08	—	67.8	2.77	2.57	3.19	5/1.1	48.2	
IX	7 650	434.25	1 537.50	74.4	71.8	420.12	404/5	53.7	2.85	2.72	3.23	5/11.7	53.0	
X	6 700	430.00	1 537.50	71.5	70.0	384.85	362/3	47.1	3.17	2.99	3.26	6/6.8	53.6	
XI	6 700	430.00	1 500.00	76.0	72.0	432.60	405/6	51.7	3.31	3.23	3.32	6/7.8	52.0	
XII	6 800	430.00	1 837.50	72.7	68.5	399.54	378/11	47.5	3.64	3.41	3.64	6/11.1	50.0	
1955 I	6 800	429.75	1 750.00	70.9	67.0	422.15	386/0	48.8	3.46	3.24	3.74	7/0.3	42.4	
II	5 800	427.75	1 700.00	60.5	54.5	403.45	371/7	47.6	3.06	3.19	3.52	6/5.0	36.8	
III	5 700	420.50	1 750.00	59.3	58.3	335.05	311/2	40.0	2.09	2.13	2.85	5/5.2	—	
IV	...	423.75	1 700.00	61.5	58.0	316.70	294/4	37.5	1.61	1.75	[7]2.37	[7]4/8.4	—	
V	...	409.50	1 700.00	59.0	54.5	294.20	284/2	36.5	1.32	1.60	—	4/0.8	46.0	
VI	...	396.73	1 650.00	62.4	58.5	307.55	290/2	38.1	1.77	2.03	2.16	3/8.4	39.5	
VII	...	397.25	1 600.00	61.6	53.5	...	281/5	37.0	2.17	2.44	2.81	3/11.7	38.0	
VIII	...	426.25	1 600.00	64.3	55.0	...	254/6	31.8	2.69	2.51	2.63	4/4.2	50.6	
IX	...	419.60	—	72.0	61.0	...	254/5	32.2	2.54	2.59	2.44	4/11.9	51.5	
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1934-38	[1]21.8	[2]15.1	13.9	26.3	21.4	[7]7.5	13.8	13.6	63.0	53.1	[3]50.3	62.6	[4]45.6	
1947	—	49.8	...	63.7	58.2	51.3	—	77.2	117.3	102.6	105.8	—	95.9	
1948	—	49.3	—	70.1	59.1	52.5	—	87.8	115.9	99.9	109.7	—	103.6	
1949	—	60.1	—	82.5	70.1	24.2	—	47.4	125.5	111.8	118.2	—	101.2	
1950	116.6	99.9	—	118.0	112.2	49.1	—	71.0	110.6	93.1	95.4	—	114.0	
1951	125.8	104.9	—	129.9	119.7	57.5	78.7	78.5	98.2	90.3	84.7	[5]113.0	112.7	
1952	123.8	106.7	—	127.0	119.3	58.7	80.4	78.0	95.4	70.8	64.8	93.6	110.0	
1953	130.9	—	110.7	132.9	129.0	—	75.7	81.8	95.4	83.3	92.1	112.7	115.3	
1954	160.3	—	135.5	176.6	172.6	—	121.1	127.2	[6]126.9	[6]118.5	[6]134.8	[6]162.8	[6]113.3	
1954 VII	179.0	—	143.6	185.0	194.7	—	144.2	151.9	108.3	106.0	128.2	143.5	116.2	
VIII	158.0	—	138.2	176.4	166.4	—	—	149.5	128.2	119.0	147.7	157.1	106.3	
IX	153.0	—	134.9	164.0	158.3	—	111.8	118.4	131.9	125.9	149.5	184.4	116.8	
X	134.0	—	134.9	157.6	154.3	—	99.8	103.8	146.8	138.4	150.9	202.7	118.2	
XI	134.0	—	131.6	167.4	158.7	—	111.8	114.0	153.2	149.5	153.7	205.2	114.6	
XII	136.0	—	161.2	160.3	151.0	—	104.4	104.7	168.5	157.9	168.5	213.7	110.2	
1955 I	136.0	—	153.5	156.2	147.7	—	106.4	107.6	160.2	150.0	173.2	216.8	93.5	
II	116.0	—	149.1	133.4	120.2	—	102.4	104.9	141.7	147.7	163.0	198.0	81.1	
III	114.0	—	153.5	130.7	128.5	—	85.8	88.2	96.8	98.6	132.0	167.7	—	
IV	...	—	149.1	135.5	127.9	—	81.1	82.7	74.5	81.0	[7]109.7	[7]145.1	—	
V	...	—	149.1	130.1	120.2	—	78.3	80.5	61.1	74.1	—	125.5	101.4	
VI	...	—	144.7	137.7	129.0	—	80.0	84.0	81.9	94.0	100.0	114.2	87.1	
VII	...	—	140.4	135.7	117.9	...	77.6	81.6	100.5	113.0	130.1	122.7	83.8	
VIII	...	—	140.4	141.7	121.2	...	70.1	70.1	124.5	116.2	121.8	134.3	111.6	
IX	...	—	—	158.8	134.5	...	70.1	71.0	117.6	119.9	113.0	154.1	113.5	

[1]1938, average of less than 12 months. — [2]1935-38. — [3]From this year forward, crop produced in year indicated and sold through March of following year. — [4]Crop year (July-June) from this year forward. — [5]From 16 April, when auctions were resumed. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Price for only one week in month.

Coffee

Belgium : Arabica I, Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Antwerp. — **Brazil :** Santos No. 4, wholesale price, Santos. — **Indonesia :** 1934-38, Robusta, wholesale price, Djakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya ; from 1948, Arabica, wholesale price, Djakarta. — **United States :** I - Green Colombian Manizales, ex dock, New York. II - Green, Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock, New York.

Cacao

Brazil : Superior grade, wholesale price, Bahia. — **United Kingdom :** Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot price, London. — **United States :** Accra beans, bulk, f.o.b. New York.

Tea

Ceylon : I - Tea for export, high grown, auction price, Colombo. II - Tea for export, low grown, auction price, Colombo. — **India :** Tea for export, auction price, Calcutta. — **United Kingdom :** Auction price, London.

Tobacco

United States : Average price received by farmers.

[1]1938, moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [2]1935-38. — [3]A partir de cette année, récolte de l'année indiquée vendue jusqu'à fin mars de l'année suivante. — [4]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole juillet-juin. — [5]A partir du 16 avril, lorsque les enchères ont été reprises. — [6]Provisoire. — [7]Prix au cours d'une semaine seulement.

Café

Belgique : Arabica I, du Congo belge, c.a.f. Anvers. — **Brésil :** Santos Nº 4, prix de gros, Santos. — **Indonésie :** 1934-38, Robusta, prix de gros, Djakarta, Sémarang, et Sourabaya ; depuis 1948, Arabica, prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Etats-Unis :** I - Manizales colombien vert, à quai, New York. II - Brésilien vert, Santos Nº 4, à quai, New York.

Cacao

Brésil : Qualité supérieure, prix de gros, Bahia. — **Royaume-Uni :** « Good fermented », Côte-de-l'Or, prix du disponible, Londres. — **Etats-Unis :** Fèves d'Accra, en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Thé

Ceylan : I - Thé des altitudes pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. II - Thé des plaines, pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Colombo. — **Inde :** Thé pour l'exportation, prix aux enchères, Calcutta. — **Royaume-Uni :** Prix aux enchères, Londres.

Tabac

Etats-Unis : Prix moyen à la production.

Table 19. - Fluid milk : Prices in selected countries — **Tableau 19. - Lait liquide :** Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Canada I	Canada II	Denmark	Germany, Western	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Dollars/100 lb.		Kroner/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Lire/hl.	Kronor/100 kg.	Sh.d./gallon	Dollars/100 lb.
1934-38	0.99	—	11.85	[1]13.74	[2]70 10	—	1/0.5	1.78
1947	2.37	3.36	30.33	17.70	5 821	25.70	2/4.8	4.27
1948	2.93	3.82	38.29	26.50	[2]5 163	28.10	2/6.4	4.88
1949	2.66	3.85	37.33	24.50	5 250	28.50	2/8.3	3.95
1950	2.63	3.91	34.63	23 50	4 149	29.10	2/9.9	3.89
1951	2.97	4.08	34.42	25.60	4 221	31.40	3/0.1	4.58
1952	2.94	4.37	38 11	26.60	4 769	34.40	3/2.1	4.85
1953	2.90	4.39	38 20	25.80	4 639	34.70	3/2.8	4.31
1954	2.87	4.36	37.98	27.60	4 147	34.50	...	3.96
1954 VII	2.61	4.32	36.00	25 00	3 806	33.30	2/6.7	3.72
VIII	2.66	4.33	36.32	25.70	3 955	33.50	3/0.5	3.89
IX	2.74	4.35	38.00	26.90	4 190	34.20	[3]/5.9	4.13
X	2.90	4.38	38 59	28.50	4 127	35.20	[3]/5.8	4.32
XI	3.15	4.38	39.82	29 60	4 176	35.60	[3]/9.6	4.41
XII	3.29	4.39	40.72	29.80	4 292	35.40	[3]/10	4.33
1955 I	3.33	4.34	41.04	29.30	4 194	35.10	[4]/0.3	4.19
II	3.36	4.34	41.04	29.10	4 089	35.10	[3]/9.8	4.09
III	3.25	4.35	41.04	29 00	4 121	35.10	[3]/8.7	3.93
IV	2.97	4.32	41.04	28.00	4 096	35.40	[2]/11.6	3.75
V	2.71	4.30	40.00	27.10	3 976	34.90	[2]/2.9	3.62
VI	2.58	4.29	37.79	26.30	3 873	33.99	[2]/3.1	3.61
VII	2.66	4.27	36.79	26.40	3 798	33.70	[2]/7.3	3.80
VIII	...	...	37.85	...	3 762	34.20	[3]/1.1	3.98
IX	...	...	39.51	...	3 901	...	[3]/6.4	[4]4.16
	Prices in U.S. dollars/hl. - Prix en dollars des E.U./hl.							
1934-38	2.12	—	2.52	[1]5.35	[2]4.64	—	5.72	3.81
1947	5.07	7.19	6.13	—	—	6.93	10.64	9.13
1948	6.27	8.16	7.73	7.71	[2]8.98	7.58	11.23	10.43
1949	5.53	8.01	6.72	6.65	8.94	6.85	10.98	8.45
1950	5.17	7.69	4.86	5.43	6.64	5 45	8 70	8.32
1951	6.04	8.30	4.83	5.91	6.75	5.89	9.26	9.79
1952	6.43	9.56	5.35	6.14	7.63	6.45	9.78	10.37
1953	6.30	9.55	5.36	5.96	7.42	6.50	9.95	9.21
1954	6.30	9.58	5.33	6.37	6.64	6.47	...	8.47
1954 VII	5.74	9.49	5.06	5.77	6.09	6.24	7.88	7.96
VIII	5.86	9.55	5.10	5.94	6.32	6.28	9.37	8.32
IX	6.04	9.59	5.34	6.21	6.70	6.41	10 75	8.83
X	6.39	9.66	5.42	6.58	6.60	6.60	[4]10.75	9.24
XI	6.95	9.67	5.59	6.84	6.68	6.66	[4]11.70	9.43
XII	7.28	9.72	5.72	6.88	6.87	6.64	[4]11.81	9.26
1955 I	7.33	9.55	5.76	6.77	6.71	6.58	[4]12.40	8.96
II	7.27	9.39	5.76	6.72	6.54	6.58	[4]11.75	8.40
III	7.07	9.46	5.76	6.70	6.59	6.58	[4]11.47	8.75
IV	6.42	9.34	5.76	6.47	6.55	6.64	[4]9.14	8.01
V	5.89	9.34	5.62	6.26	6.36	6.54	[4]6.90	7.74
VI	5.60	9.30	5.31	6.07	6.19	6.37	[4]6.96	7.72
VII	5.78	9.28	5.17	6.10	6.08	6.32	[4]8 03	8.13
VIII	...	...	5.32	...	6.02	6 41	[4]9.52	8.51
IX	...	...	5.55	...	6.24	...	[4]10.88	[4]8.90

[1]From this year forward, season average (July-June). — [2]1937-38. — [3]In large cities, prices to producers for fluid consumption are fixed by legislation. Since 1948 the producer price has been 5,500 lire per hectoliter for the Rome market. — [4]Provisional.

Canada: I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and dairy butter, all in terms of milk, average price to producers. II - Milk sold for fluid use, average price to producers. — **Denmark :** Whole milk, for all types of utilization, average price to producers. — **Germany, Western :** Whole milk, average price to producers. — **Italy :** Cow's milk for industrial use, price to producers, Milan. — **Sweden :** 3.5 percent butterfat content, average price to producers ; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. — **United Kingdom :** Whole milk, average price to producers in England and Wales, including quality premiums and level delivery bonuses. — **United States :** Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average price to producers.

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne juillet-juin. — [2]1937-38. — [3]Dans les villes importantes, les prix à la production du lait pour consommation à l'état liquide sont fixés par la loi. Depuis 1948, le prix à la production est de 5 500 lire par hectolitre pour le marché de Rome. — [4]Chiffre provisoire.

Canada : I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de crémerie, le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait ; prix moyen à la production. II - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — **Danemark :** Lait entier, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production. — **Allemagne occidentale :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production. — **Italie :** Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Milan. — **Suède :** 3,5 pour cent de matière grasse, prix moyen à la production ; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculinés, mais non compris les dividendes. — **Royaume-Uni :** Lait entier, prix moyen à la production en Angleterre et pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité et les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année. — **Etats-Unis :** Lait entier, livré aux laiteries et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 20. - Butter : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Beurre : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Netherlands	Sweden	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Sh/pence/ 112 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Cents/ lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	Francs/ kg.	Marks/ 100 kg.	Sh/pence/ 112 lb.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Sh/pence/ lb.	Sh/pence/ 112 lb.	Cents/ lb.
1934-38	[1]123/0	20.02	26.2	207	15.52	257	116/2	145	240	[1]1/5	[1]143/0	29.2
1947.	245/6 0	...	52.6	504	258.00	307	332/8	237	455	2/4	128/0	70.6
1948.	266/6.0	[2]86.74	69.8	650	368.54	[1]452	351/0	324	455	2/4	122/7	75.2
1949.	292/10 4	83.81	62.0	624	490.51	474	350/0	396	486	2/4	133/2	61.1
1950.	324/0.3	78 17	58.0	571	541.00	506	350/2	420	495	2/7	176/0	61.7
1951.	429/1.1	82.75	65.0	559	563.00	552	383/5	393	570	2/8	231/1	69.2
1952.	483/0 4	86 02	62.4	618	644.50	578	398/10	424	587	2/11	259/10	72.2
1953.	490/5.1	85 20	61.0	662	639.71	551	426/4	392	603	3/1 5	314/10	65.9
1954.	[4]472/0	82.86	59.9	655	[5]537.25	585	430/4	389	605	3/1 5	[1]385/7	59.7
1954 VII...	472/0	77.16	57.4	640	469	545	430/4	385	605	3/1 5	417/0	56.9
VIII...	472/0	78.42	57.2	640	514	554	430/4	385	605	3/1 5	394/0	57.0
IX. ...	472/0	81.40	57 8	640	492	583	430/4	385	605	3/1 5	382/0	58.4
X	472/0	83.72	58.3	641	488	592	430/4	385	605	3/1.5	382/0	59.1
XI. ...	472/0	86.99	62.2	650	539	605	430/4	399	605	3/1.5	384/0	58.9
XII ...	472/0	87.53	62.6	657	563	605	430/4	413	605	3/1 5	392/0	59.6
1955 I	472/0	88.55	62.6	665	573	605	430/4	435	605	3/1 5	392/0	57.4
II.	472/0	89.31	62.6	665	564	610	430/4	411	605	3/1.5	392/0	57.4
III	472/0	87.89	62.6	665	630	614	430/4	422	605	3/1 5	395/0	57.4
IV	472/0	81.30	60.0	665	555	600	430/4	406	605	3/1 5	396/0	57.3
V.	472/0	74.46	57.9	660	483	580	430/4	406	605	3/1.5	397/0	57.1
VI	472/0	74.21	57.6	635	425	580	430/4	406	605	3/1 5	397/0	57.1
VII....	431/0	76.71	57.7	635	423	582	430/4	...	605	3/1 5	397/0	57.1
VIII...	431/0	78.00	58.9	635	517	596	...	...	605	3/1.5	400/0	57.3
IX. ...	431/0	84.80	59.1	668	...	...	...	...	605	3/1.5	408/4	57.1
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	[1]47.8	71.9	57.7	45.5	75.1	103.3	56.5	90.8	61.1	[1]73.2	[1]56.7	64.4
1947.	77.9	...	116.0	105.0	—	—	131.9	89.4	126.6	103.6	50.8	155.6
1948.	84.6	[2]197.9	153.9	135.5	140.8	[1]135.7	139.2	122.3	126.6	103.6	48.6	165.8
1949.	65.3	184.7	133.1	119.2	167.3	133.8	127.5	136.6	123.2	78.9	48.0	134.6
1950.	71.4	156.3	117.7	82.7	154.7	120.5	96.5	110.5	95.6	79.7	48.0	136.0
1951.	94.8	165.5	136.2	80.9	160.8	131.4	105.7	103.4	110.1	82.3	63.7	152.6
1952.	106.5	172.0	140.8	89.5	184.1	137.6	109.9	111.6	113.4	90.0	71.4	159.2
1953.	108.1	170.4	136.7	95.8	182.8	131.2	117.5	103.2	116.6	96.5	86.8	145.3
1954.	[4]104.1	165.7	135.7	94.9	[5]153.5	139.3	118.6	102.4	116.9	96.5	[1]106.2	131.6
1954 VII...	104.1	154.3	130.0	92.7	134.0	129.7	118.6	101.3	116.9	96.5	114.9	125.4
VIII...	104.1	156.8	130.0	92.7	146.8	131.9	118.6	101.3	116.9	96.5	108.6	125.6
IX. ...	104.1	162.8	131.4	92.7	140.6	138.8	118.6	101.3	116.9	96.5	105.3	128.8
X	104.1	167.4	132.5	92.8	139.4	141.0	118.6	101.3	116.9	96.5	105.3	130.2
XI. ...	104.1	174.0	141.5	94.1	154.0	144.0	118.6	105.0	116.9	96.5	106.0	129.8
XII ...	104.1	175.1	142.9	95·2	160.8	144.0	118.6	108.7	116.9	96.5	108.0	131.4
1955 I	104.1	177.1	142.0	96.3	163.7	144.0	118.6	114.5	116.9	96.5	108.0	126.5
II.	104.1	178.6	139.7	96.3	161.1	145.2	118.6	108.2	116.9	96.5	108.0	126.5
III	104.1	175.8	140.4	96.3	180.0	146.2	118.6	111.0	116.9	96.5	108.8	126.5
IV	104.1	162.6	133.8	96.3	158.6	142.9	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.1	126.4
V.	104.1	148.9	129.7	95.6	138.0	138.1	118.6	106.8	116.9	96.5	109.4	125.9
VI	104.1	148.4	128.8	91.9	121.4	138.1	118.6	106.8	116.4	96.5	109.4	125.9
VII....	95.0	153.4	129.3	91.9	120.9	138.6	118.6	...	116.9	96.5	109.4	125.9
VIII...	95.0	156.0	131.8	91.9	147.7	141.9	...	...	116.9	96.5	110.2	126.4
IX. ...	95.0	169.6	132.3	96.6	...	...	...	...	116.9	96.5	112.5	125.9

[1]From this year forward, season average (July-June). — [2]1940 ; average bulk price for first hand sales. — [3]8-month average. — [4]From July 1954, interim payment. — [5]Provisional.

Australia : Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales : local, interstate, and overseas, including cold storage charges ; from 1942, include government subsidies. — **Belgium :** Creamery, average price to producers, leading markets. — **Canada :** Creamery butter, prints, first grade, wholesale price, Montreal. — **Denmark :** Price to producers, including subsidy until May 1948. — **France :** Creamery butter, wholesale price, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western :** Best dairy, butter, standard dairies' selling price, including barrel, free at producers' rail station ; from August 1954 at buyers' rail station. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Creameries' net price, wholesale lots. — **Netherlands :** Average wholesale price, leading markets; controlled January 1941 to October 1948. — **Sweden :** Official bulk sale price: f.o.b. creamery. — **Union of South Africa:** Creamery butter, grade 1, wholesale price including subsidies. — **United Kingdom :** All grade, wholesale price, bulk sales for lots above one hundredweight. Bristol ; from march 1955, London. — **United States:** Creamery butter, 92 score, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1]A partir de cette année, prix moyen pour la campagne juillet-juin. — [2]1940 ; prix moyen pour ventes directes au grossiste, en vrac. — [3]Moyenne de 8 mois. — [4]Depuis juillet 1954, paiement intérimaire. — [5]Chiffre provisoire.

Australie : Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes : locales, entre états, à l'étranger, y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique ; depuis 1942, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Belgique :** Beurre de laiterie, prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés — **Canada :** Beurre de crémerie, en pains, première qualité, prix de gros, Montréal. — **Danemark :** Prix à la production, y compris les subventions jusqu'en mai 1948. — **France:** Beurre de laiterie, prix de gros, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Meilleur beurre de laiterie, prix de vente standard des laiteries, y compris le baril, rendu gare du producteur ; depuis août 1954, rendu gare de l'acheteur. — **Irlande, Rép. d' :** Crémeries, prix net de gros. — **Pays-Bas:** Prix de gros moyen, principaux marchés ; contrôlé de janvier 1941 à octobre 1948. — **Suède :** Prix de gros officiel payé aux crémeries, f.o.b. usine. — **Union Sud-Africaine:** Beurre de crémerie, première qualité, prix de gros y compris les subventions. — **Royaume-Uni:** Toutes qualités, prix de gros pour lots de plus d'un «hundredweight » (51 kg), Bristol; depuis mars 1955, à Londres — **Etats-Unis :** Beurre de crémerie, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 21. - Eggs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Œufs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pesos/ dozen	*Sh.d./ dozen*	*Francs/ each*	*Cents/ dozen*	*Kroner/ kg.*	*Francs/ 100*	*Marks/ 100*	*Lire/ 1 000*	*Yen/ 3.75 kg.*	*Guilders/ 100 kg.*[1]	*Sh.d./ 120*	*Cents/ dozen*
1934-38	—	[2]1/3	0.55	32 3	1.09	55	9.54	404	2.28	3 00	[2]14/6	—
1947	1.07	2/2	2.53	46.8	2.99	1 357	—	32 820	630 00	12.72	37/1	51.0
1948	1 19	2/8	3.06	56.0	3.31	1 863	—	30 079	1 212 00	13.87	40/1	51.6
1949	1.49	2/8	2.34	56 4	3.16	1 437	37.01	28 142	1 123.61	14.75	42/7	50.0
1950	2 24	3/4	2 06	51 5	3.11	1 440	18.46	27 085	787 36	14.71	43/3	41.2
1951	2 51	4/5	2 39	65.2	3.62	1 482	19.93	28 948	768 31	14.72	46/3	52.5
1952	4 00	4/8	2.56	54.2	4.13	1 753	21.36	29 625	[4]739 31	16.62	47/3	45.8
1953	3 59	4/10	2 26	64.8	4.06	1 710	19.74	29 583	818 89	15.86	47/1	51.5
1954	3.36	4/8	2.18	52 1	3.82	1 667	[4]18.13	28 197	788.33	[5] [4]220	[4]42/3	39.4
1954 VII	5 27	4/6	2 31	60.4	3.31	1 653	17.94	24 600	815 00	230	42/2	41.6
VIII	3 48	4/6	2 49	55.7	3.50	1 934	21.26	27 350	836.67	248	48/10	40.7
IX	2.87	4/6	2 59	62.6	3.64	1 711	19.11	30 130	858.33	220	49/11	42.5
X	2 72	4/6	2 70	57.6	4.03	2 167	20.04	37 280	885 00	250	50/10	39.6
XI	3.15	4/6	2 77	50.8	4.73	2 350	22.97	41 185	785 00	291	51/1	37.2
XII	3 45	4/6	2 55	44.2	3.96	2 033	20.54	34 050	686.67	252	43/9	31.6
1955 I	3 35	4/9	1 86	42.8	3.41	1 680	17.53	26 915	696.67	212	37/4	33.3
II	4.50	4/9	1 48	46.0	2.78	1 217	14.95	21 785	643.33	168	34/11	42.1
III	4.66	5/0	1 57	50 6	2.92	1 300	15.47	22 680	530 00	182	34/10	40.0
IV	5 00	5/0	1 65	50.2	3.26	1 200	16.06	22 535	575 00	189	31/1	36.7
V	5 00	5/0	1 64	48 9	3.10	1 317	15.44	23 780	641 67	175	36/1	30.0
VI	5.00	5/6	2 06	57 8	3.42	1 400	16.80	24 280	640 00	200	40/4	36.7
VII	3 52	5/6	2 22	65.0	3.52	1 450	18.00	25 500	818.33	207	[4]41/7	36.9
VIII	3.54	4/9	2.55	72.0	4.17	1 163	20.55	30 685	873.33	...	[4]48/6	45.4
IX	...	...	2.73	72.9	4.41	...	...	32 350	...	...	[4]53/7	50.3
	Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	—	[2]36.4	35.6	47.4	24,0	48.0	67.0	48.7	17.5	32.2	[2]50 9	—
1947	46.7	51 2	103.9	68 6	62 3	200.5	—	102.7	—	84.4	106.6	74.8
1948	52.0	62.0	125.7	82.1	69.0	125.2	—	94 2	—	92.0	115.3	75.7
1949	57.9	52.2	93 1	80.7	60.2	87.6	181.2	86 2	83.2	88.3	112.0	73.3
1950	65.7	54 7	74 2	68.6	45.0	72.4	76.9	78 0	58.3	68.1	86.4	60.4
1951	73.6	72.6	86.0	92.3	52 4	74.5	83.0	83.4	56.9	68.2	92.4	77.0
1952	117.3	76 7	92.2	81 4	59 8	88.2	89.0	85 3	[4]54.8	77.0	94.4	67.2
1953	105.3	80.8	81.4	96.6	58 8	86.0	82.2	85 2	60.7	73.5	94.1	75.5
1954	98.6	76.6	78.5	78.5	55.3	83.8	[4]75.5	81.2	57.7	[5] [4]57.9	[4]84.4	57.8
1954 VII	154.6	73 9	83 2	91.0	47.9	83.1	74 7	70.8	60.4	60.5	84.2	61.0
VIII	102.1	73.9	89 6	84.2	50.7	97.2	88 6	78.8	62.0	65.3	97.6	59.7
IX	84.2	73.9	93.2	94 6	52.7	86.0	79 6	86.8	63.6	57.9	99.7	62.3
X	79.8	73.9	97 1	87 1	58.3	109.0	83 5	107.4	65.6	65.8	101.6	58.1
XI	92.4	73.9	99.7	76.9	68 5	118.2	95 7	118.6	58.1	76.6	101.9	54.6
XII	101.2	73.9	91 8	67.1	57.3	102.2	85.6	98.1	50.9	66.3	87.4	46.3
1955 I	98.3	78.0	67 0	64.6	49.4	84.5	73.0	77.5	51.6	55.8	74.6	48.8
II	132.0	78 0	53 3	68.3	40.2	61 2	62.3	62.7	47.7	44.2	69.8	61.7
III	136.7	82 1	56 5	75.5	42.3	65 4	64.5	65.3	43.0	47.9	69 6	58.7
IV	146.7	82.1	59 4	74.4	47.2	60 3	67.0	64.9	42.6	49.7	62.1	53.8
V	146.7	82 1	59 0	72.9	44.9	66 2	64.3	68.5	47.5	46.1	72.1	44.0
VI	146.7	90.3	74 2	86.0	49.5	70 4	70.0	69.9	47.4	52.6	80.6	53.8
VII	103.3	90.3	79 9	96.9	51.0	72 9	75.0	73.4	60.6	54.5	83.1	54.1
VII	103.8	78.0	91.8	107.2	60.4	58.5	85.6	88.4	64.7	...	[4]96.9	66.6
IX	...	...	98 3	108.5	63.8	...	...	93.2	...	...	[4]107.0	73.8

[1]1934 through 1953, guilders per 100 eggs. — [2]Crop year, July-June, from this year forward. — [3]1935-38. — [4]From this year forward, series not fully comparable with previous years, owing to change in specification. — [5]Average for 1954, Barneveld : 14.40. — [6]Provisional.

Argentina : Fresh, average wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Australia** : First quality, wholesale price, Melbourne. — **Belgium** : Average price to producers, leading markets. — **Canada** : Grade A, large, wholesale price, Montreal ; 1934 through 1952, loose ; from 1953, in cartons. — **Denmark**: Average price paid to producers by the Danish Co-operative Egg Society. — **France**: Wholesale price, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Germany, Western**: Class B, 55-60 grams, average price, ex collecting station, Bavaria. — **Italy**: Average price to producers, Padua. — **Japan** : Wholesale price, Tokyo. — **Netherlands**: Average wholesale price; 1934-38, and from January 1954, Roermond ; 1947-53, Barneveld. — **United Kingdom** : First quality hen eggs, average price to producers in England and Wales ; 1947 through march 1953, government fixed price. — **United States** : Extras, large, wholesale price, Chicago ; 1947 and 1948, white, brown, and mixed ; from 1949, brown and mixed.

[1]1934 à fin 1953, florins par 100 œufs. — [2]Campagne agricole, juillet-juin, à partir de cette année. — [3]1935-38. — [4]Depuis cette année, les prix ne sont plus entièrement comparables avec ceux des année antérieures, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — [5]Moyenne pour 1954, Barneveld : 14,40. — [6]Chiffre provisoire.

Argentine : Oeufs frais, prix de gros moyen, Buenos Aires. — **Australie** : Première qualité, prix de gros, Melbourne. — **Belgique** : Prix moyen à la production, marchés régulateurs du pays. — **Canada** : Classe A, gros, prix de gros, Montréal ; 1934 à 1952, en vrac ; depuis 1953, en boîtes de carton. — **Danemark** : Prix moyen à la production payé par la société coopérative danoise. — **France** : Prix de gros, Halles centrales, Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale** : Catégorie B, 55-60 grammes, prix moyen dans les centres de collecte de Bavière. — **Italie** : Prix moyen à la production, Padoue. — **Japon**: Prix de gros, Tokyo. — **Pays-Bas** : Prix de gros moyen, 1934-38 et depuis janvier 1954, à Roermond ; 1947-53, à Barneveld. — **Royaume-Uni**: Première qualité, prix moyen à la production en Angleterre et pays de Galles ; 1947 à fin mars 1953, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis**: Qualité extra, gros, prix de gros, Chicago; 1947 et 1948, blancs, bruns et mélangés ; depuis 1949, bruns et mélangés

Table 22. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (*1948 = 100*)

Tableau 22. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C)

Country	Assoc. States of Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam[1]		Australia		Austria		Belgium		Brazil		Burma		Canada	
Localities	Saigon		30 localities		Vienna		62 localities		São Paulo		Rangoon		64 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	[2]2	[2]2	68	67	[2]20	[2]20	26	26	...	...	25	28	53	65
1947	62	61	88	92	...	...	79	87	88	92	115	108	82	87
1948	84	82	100	100	[4]100	[4]100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	100	100	111	109	136	123	95	97	96	98	142	135	103	103
1950	96	102	125	120	146	140	92	96	103	104	120	114	105	106
1951	104	116	162	146	179	179	99	105	108	113	120	112	120	117
1952	141	142	202	170	210	203	102	106	131	133	115	107	120	120
1953	177	180	213	178	206	202	103	106	172	162	111	104	115	119
1954	189	203	216	180	211	207	106	107	209	190	108	100	115	120
1954 VII	185	200	—	—	213	209	106	107	214	194	119	107	115	120
VIII	189	203	—	—	212	208	106	108	219	197	113	103	117	121
IX	193	206	[5]214	[4]179	213	209	106	107	219	198	113	104	117	120
X	197	209	—	—	214	209	105	107	220	200	104	98	117	120
XI	197	209	—	—	216	210	106	107	227	203	102	97	116	120
XII	196	209	[5]216	[4]180	216	210	106	107	229	205	99	95	115	120
1955 I	204	214	—	—	216	211	106	108	238	211	98	94	115	120
II	194	207	—	—	213	209	106	107	239	212	100	95	114	120
III	190	203	[5]219	[4]181	212	209	105	107	241	215	100	97	114	120
IV	207	217	—	—	211	208	104	106	239	221	100	96	114	120
V	208	217	—	—	211	208	103	105	243	222	100	96	115	120
VI	205	216	[5]221	[4]183	214	211	103	106	243	224	104	99	114	119
VII	206	217	—	—	...	...	105	107	...	...	...	105	114	120
VIII	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	109	115	120
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	117	120

Country	Ceylon		Chile		Colombia		Costa Rica		Denmark		Dominican Rep.		Egypt	
Localities	Colombo		Santiago		Bogotá		San José		200 localities		Trujillo		Cairo	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F[6]	C[6]
1937	...	...	23	22	33	35	46	46	58	59	...	...	...	...
1947	91	97	86	85	87	86	100	97	98	98	105	99	100	99
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	104	99	115	119	104	107	101	108	101	101	87	96	102	99
1950	112	105	134	137	130	129	110	119	118	107	92	96	111	104
1951	112	109	169	167	141	140	119	127	131	119	104	105	120	114
1952	110	108	216	204	134	137	117	122	138	123	103	106	117	113
1953	117	110	263	256	147	147	118	122	138	123	101	104	109	105
1954	117	109	490	441	164	160	123	126	144	124	96	102	111	101
1954 VII	117	109	492	443	168	163	125	127	145	124	96	102	110	100
VIII	115	108	548	481	164	161	124	126	—	—	96	102	110	100
IX	116	109	568	497	161	158	125	127	—	—	96	102	111	100
X	117	110	593	518	158	157	127	128	146	125	97	103	111	100
XI	118	110	610	537	158	157	127	128	—	—	97	102	112	100
XII	119	110	615	549	158	157	130	130	—	—	96	103	112	101
1955 I	118	110	643	567	158	157	133	132	148	127	94	101	114	102
II	116	109	675	593	159	158	131	131	—	—	98	101	114	101
III	115	108	711	631	162	160	129	130	—	—	96	101	113	101
IV	116	109	743	687	164	162	127	129	149	129	98	100	111	100
V	117	109	783	720	163	161	127	130	—	—	96	102	...	100
VI	115	108	805	753	158	158	128	130	—	—	100	103	...	100
VII	115	108	824	769	158	158	...	132	154	132	99	103	...	100
VIII	114	108	...	799	...	156	...	130	—	—	...	103	112	101
IX	113	108	...	861	...	...	...	128	—	—	...	...	...	...

Country	Finland		France[1]		Germany, W.		Greece		Hawaii		India		Iran	
Localities	32 localities		Paris		...		Athens		Honolulu		24 localities		7 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	11	...	5	...	[7]67	[7]64	0.3	0.4	...	...	...	...	13	13
1947	76	74	58	..	...	...	66	71	93	95	93	92	90	91
1948	100	100	92	86	[4]100	[4]100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	103	108	100	100	116	107	116	115	96	97	105	101	111	109
1950	118	123	111	111	109	100	122	124	91	95	105	103	85	89
1951	126	148	128	130	118	108	130	139	99	101	108	107	88	93
1952	136	154	141	145	124	110	136	146	103	103	107	105	98	100
1953	137	157	137	144	122	108	146	160	101	104	112	108	106	107
1954	134	157	135	143	124	108	164	184	102	105	106	104	121	124
1954 VII	136	159	132	142	124	108	166	185	103	—	106	104	122	126
VIII	138	159	132	142	123	108	165	185	103	—	106	104	120	125
IX	136	159	134	143	124	108	166	186	103	105	106	103	120	125
X	135	159	134	143	125	109	164	185	102	—	104	104	119	127
XI	125	149	135	144	126	110	166	187	101	—	103	101	121	130
XII	125	149	136	145	126	110	168	188	103	106	100	100	122	131
1955 I	126	149	137	145	126	110	168	188	104	—	99	100	120	129
II	126	149	136	145	125	109	166	187	104	—	97	98	122	131
III	128	149	136	145	125	109	167	191	105	107	96	97	124	131
IV	129	151	136	145	125	109	167	191	103	—	94	96	127	133
V	130	151	137	146	124	109	171	194	102	—	93	95	127	134
VI	129	151	136	145	125	109	174	196	102	106	94	97	124	130
VII	129	151	133	143	127	111	...	196	101	—	[8]99	[8]99	119	128
VIII	...	152	133	143	125	110	...	196	102	—	...	[4]100	119	128
IX	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	107	...	...	...	127

[1] 1949 = 100. — [2] 1939. — [3] March 1938 ; based on Reichsmark prices. — [4] Base : July-December = 100. — [5] Quarterly average. — [6] Including fuel and soap. — [7] 1938. — [8] Provisional.

[1] 1949 = 100. — [2] 1939. — [3] Mars 1938 ; basé sur les prix en Reichsmarks. — [4] Base : juillet-décembre = 100. — [5] Moyenne trimestrielle. — [6] Y compris le carburant et le savon. — [7] 1938. — [8] Provisoire.

Table 22. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (concluded)

Tableau 22. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (fin)

(1948 = 100)

Country	Ireland, Rep. of		Israel		Italy		Japan		Lebanon		Mexico		Netherlands[1]	
Localities	120 localities		...		50 localities		...		Beirut		Mexico City		...	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	53	54	...	...	[2]	[2]	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...
1947	97	98	77	80	96	94	...	...	96	102	95	94	...	...
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	76	77
1949	100	101	97	103	100	101	126	132	91	94	104	105	...	...
1950	100	102	86	95	97	100	112	123	81	87	108	112	92	89
1951	107	110	90	104	103	110	129	143	91	94	124	126	100	100
1952	119	119	144	162	108	114	134	150	94	94	144	144	103	101
1953	[3]100	126	194	208	110	117	142	160	85	88	139	142	104	101
1954	100	126	220	233	113	120	154	170	79	84	145	148	108	105
1954 VII	—	—	211	230	115	121	157	172	77	83	147	151	109	105
VIII	102	127	220	235	115	121	158	172	76	83	148	151	108	105
IX	—	—	229	240	114	121	155	171	77	83	148	152	109	106
X	—	—	228	240	114	121	157	173	79	84	148	152	108	106
XI	100	127	222	241	114	121	151	169	80	83	148	153	109	106
XII	—	—	220	241	115	121	149	168	77	83	153	157	109	107
1955 I	—	—	220	241	115	121	151	170	79	84	154	158	112	108
II	102	127	220	241	114	121	152	170	78	84	155	159	111	108
III	—	—	222	243	114	121	151	169	78	83	162	164	111	108
IV	—	—	224	244	116	122	153	170	76	82	164	166	109	106
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VII	—	—	229	246	117	124	148	167	...	85	...	...	112	108
VIII	104	129	225	245	117	124	...	169	...	...	...	...	109	107
IX	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country	N. Rhodesia[4]		Norway		Peru		Philippines		Puerto Rico		S. Rhodesia		Spain	
Localities	Total		31 localities		Lima		Manila		6 localities		5 localities		50 localities	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	...	...	63	61	27	30	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	..
1947	88	93	103	101	74	76	108	106	101	101	...	...	97	94
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	107	105	99	100	116	115	93	94	89	92	106	106	104	105
1950	111	108	108	105	134	129	86	91	88	90	121	115	116	117
1951	119	114	127	122	150	142	94	97	100	99	132	122	127	128
1952	130	121	144	133	162	152	90	93	106	105	149	133	122	125
1953	137	125	146	136	180	165	81	87	110	108	155	136	122	127
1954	145	129	158	142	193	174	80	86	112	111	153	137	123	129
1954 VII	145	129	165	145	193	175	82	87	114	112	154	137	122	129
VIII	146	130	166	145	194	175	83	88	114	112	152	137	121	128
IX	147	130	163	144	195	176	83	88	111	110	151	136	121	128
X	147	130	159	143	197	177	81	87	111	110	151	136	122	129
XI	147	130	160	143	198	178	82	87	111	110	151	136	123	130
XII	149	130	161	144	198	178	82	87	110	110	151	136	124	131
1955 I	151	132	160	143	199	179	79	86	110	110	151	136	126	132
II	153	132	157	142	200	180	76	84	110	109	152	137	127	133
III	153	132	155	142	201	181	76	83	110	110	154	137	127	133
IV	154	132	155	142	203	182	76	83	110	110	155	138	128	134
V	157	134	157	143	204	182	77	84	110	110	155	138	128	134
VI	157	135	158	143	203	183	78	85	...	...	155	138	...	133
VII	157	135	159	144	203	183	...	86	...	...	154	138	...	133
VIII	153	134	...	144	203	183	...	...	...	...	152	138	...	...
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	138	...	...

Country	Sweden		Switzerland		Turkey		U. of S. Africa[5]		United Kingdom		United States		Uruguay	
Localities	95 localities		34 localities		Istanbul		9 localities		504 localities		56 localities		Montevideo	
Year and month	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1937	60	60	57	61	...	...	61	65	...	...	50	60	51	56
1947	93	96	97	97	97	100	97	95	[6]94	[6]94	92	93	102	98
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	101	102	99	99	112	110	103	104	105	103	96	99	100	105
1950	103	103	100	98	106	104	109	108	113	106	97	100	91	101
1951	121	120	103	102	102	103	116	116	126	116	108	108	106	115
1952	136	129	105	105	110	109	137	126	[7]105	[7]103	110	110	129	131
1953	138	130	105	104	114	113	144	130	111	106	108	111	138	140
1954	138	131	107	105	124	123	145	133	114	108	108	112	154	157
1954 VII	138	131	108	105	126	125	146	132	118	109	110	112	154	158
VIII	138	131	109	105	123	123	146	132	116	108	109	112	151	156
IX	137	131	109	106	120	121	146	134	115	108	108	112	161	162
X	137	131	109	106	120	122	145	134	116	109	107	111	162	162
XI	137	131	110	106	121	123	147	135	117	109	107	112	165	164
XII	138	131	110	106	124	125	147	135	118	110	106	111	165	163
1955 I	138	131	109	106	127	127	147	135	119	111	106	111	169	165
II	138	131	108	105	128	128	148	136	119	111	106	111	168	165
III	138	132	108	105	125	126	151	137	119	111	106	111	170	166
IV	141	133	108	105	125	127	151	136	120	111	107	111	169	166
V	142	133	108	106	126	128	149	136	120	111	107	111	171	167
VI	143	133	108	106	...	128	150	136	125	113	107	111	168	167
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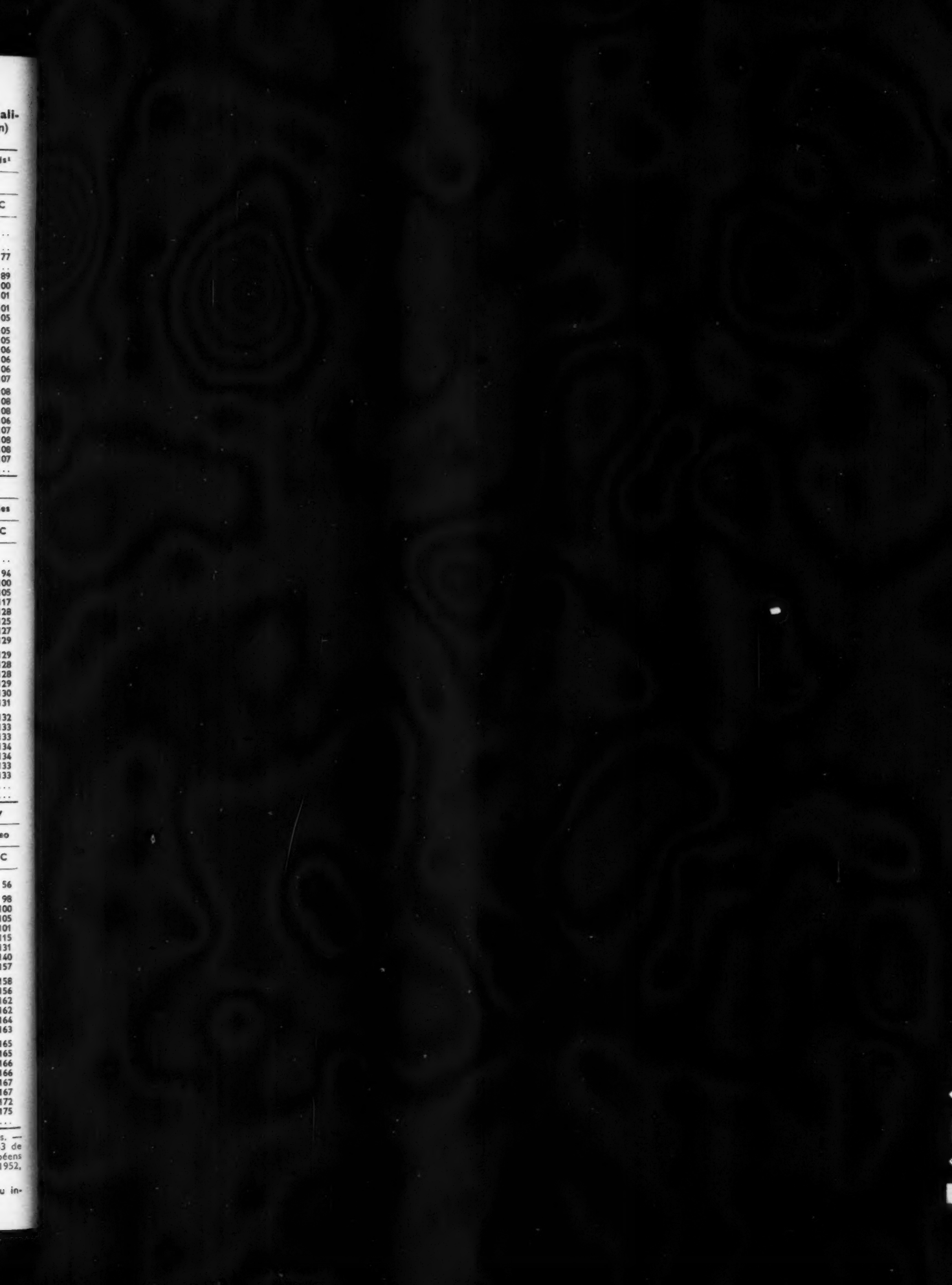
VIII	148	135	109	106	...	136	152	137	...	...	...	111	179	175
IX	...	136	109	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...

[1]Base : 1951 = 100. Prior to 1950, including direct taxes. — [2]1938. — [3]Base : August 1953 = 100 ; monthly average for 1953 for previous series : 128. — [4]Non-Africans. — [5]Europeans only. — [6]Average of less than 12 months. — [7]Beginning 1952, January 1952 = 100. — [8]July-December.

NOTE : Compiled from basic data supplied by the International Labour Office.

[1]Base : 1951 = 100. Avant 1950, y compris les impôts directs. — [2]1938. — [3]Base : août 1953 = 100 ; moyenne mensuelle pour 1953 de la série antérieure : 128. — [4]Population non africaine. — [5]Européens seulement. — [6]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [7]A partir de 1952, janvier 1952 = 100. — [8]Juillet-décembre.

NOTE : Etabli d'après les données de base fournies par le Bureau international du travail.



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